

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

NEW ENGLAND

JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE

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VOL. LVIII. - NO. 3.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

WHOLE NO. 2964

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

LINUS DARLING,

PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

10 AND 12 FEDERAL AND 79 MILK ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK OFFICE,

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not
paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies
5 cents.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the
proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

All persons sending contributions to THE
PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign
their name, not necessarily for publication, as
a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will
be assigned to the waste-basket. All matter
intended for publication should be written on
note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.
Correspondence from particular farmers, giving
the results of their experience, is solicited.
Letters should be signed with the writer's real
name, in full, which will be printed or not, as
the writer may wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the
most active and intelligent portion of the com-
munity.

Rates of Advertising:

12 1-2 cents per line for first insertion.
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AGRICULTURAL.

As soon as gathered from the field
squashes should be put in a cool, dry
room.

EVERYTHING on the farm, crops, live
stock and human beings must be fed. It
pays to do it well.

NITRATE of soda is almost a magic
fertilizer for grass and small fruits.
If strawberries fail to make runners
enough, try it.

PUMPKINS will increase the milk flow
when fed in moderate quantities. Some
breeders think it best to take out the
seeds before feeding.

Calves fed on skim milk and hay with
a little green fodder, do very well with
the addition of a little corn meal and
bran, which goes to supply the defi-
ciency in the skim milk.

RASPBERRY CANES should be loaded
down and covered with a little loam be-
fore it freezes. Vines of hardy kinds
will live through the winter without
this protection but there is danger of a
loss of crop by winter killing. Better
cover enough for home use.

QUINCES may be gathered as soon as
they begin to turn yellow. They may
be kept some time in the cellar if not
wanted at once. Quinces shipped from a
distance come in a bruised condition,
and those who are near to market find
it worth while to handle with care, in
order to get the extra price for hand-
some, unbruised fruit.

From every farm garden there is a
mass of refuse of vegetables, root tops
and weeds at this season, that if fed to
the pigs will help to make some good
and cheap pork. If there are no pigs,
the hens in confinement will appreciate
such material. As to feeding pigs, the
point in finishing off an animal is not
to see how little he will eat, but rather
how much. The biggest eaters of a herd
of swine of the same breed make the
cheapest pork.

THE following bit from the govern-
ment bulletin on marketing produce is
useful at this season: "Wherever pos-
sible permit your fruit and vegetables
to cool from the heat of the day before
packing. Make sure they are perfectly
dry and packed tightly, taking care to
bruise nothing. Bruising liberates
moisture, which in turn produces de-
cay. Either too light or too loose pack-
ing results in bruising; and if after be-
ing shaken down in transportation there
is room in the package for the fruit to
shake it will certainly be bruised. In
packing fruit let the degree of ripeness
in each package be uniform. When hard,
unripe fruit is put in the same package
with tender, ripe fruit the latter will be
bruised and decayed. Where it is possible
oversee the loading of the car, and see that
space is left for free circulation of air
between the boxes, crates, etc., as this
will do much to prevent heating and de-
cay."

THE BROCKTON FAIR.

The Most Successful One Ever Held
in the City.

"After the ball is over" there is little
left to say. And yet there might be a
good deal said about this last Brockton
fair. It was the biggest thing ever
known even in Brockton. The second
day saw not less than 43,000 people in-
side the gates, including a great many
from Boston and other large places still
farther away. They came by train
loads, to the tune of some 10,000 in that
one day. And they came by drags,
tally-hos and similar vehicles to the
tune of hundreds more. It was a very
orderly crowd, too, even though Brock-
ton has a license. People do not go to
the fair to drink, except those who come
in the fashionable turnouts, and they usu-
ally bring along a very liberal supply
of liquid refreshments.

During the second and third days
there was a decided and interesting
novelty presented in a special ring just
inside the "oval" near the judges' stand.
This was a "horse show" similar to
those under cover in the winter season
in New York and Boston, only it was
said that this one eclipsed those. Cer-
tainly some very fine horseflesh was dis-
played, especially those from the stables
of Mr. Eben D. Jordan, and the exhibi-
tion was also very interesting to the
general public.

The rain of Wednesday put the track
in pretty poor condition for trotting
until Thursday afternoon, but then the
track record for pacing was lowered a
little, just enough to say that it was
lowered, and that was glory enough for
Brockton. It must always go "a teetle"
further each year than it ever did be-
fore. This is the secret of the success
of the city in business. The same spirit
rules the fair managers. The trotting
on Friday was not quite finished, being
about after the usual style, including a
pretty bad spill, although fortunately
no one was seriously injured. The very
rainy weather on Saturday prevented
even these races from being finished,
saying nothing of the races scheduled
for that day, and the bicycle races.
They all had to be declared "off" for
this year.

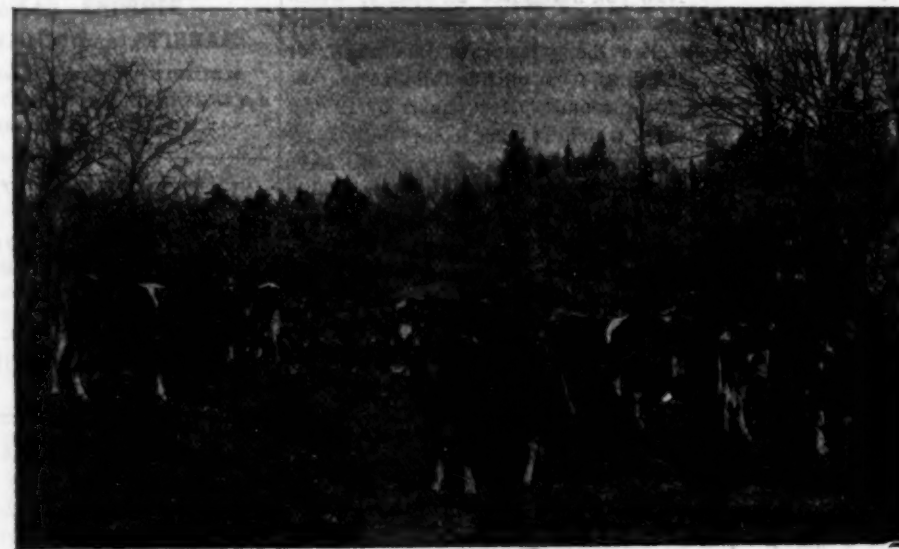
The men, women and children who
came on Saturday were given free
range of the grounds, including the
grand stand and quarter stretch, as, in
fact the grand stand was needed for
shelter during a good part of the day.
Those who were there, however, had
the opportunity of hearing some extra
good music from Martland's band, and
the Reeves' American band from Provi-
dence.

The admissions on Friday were some
10,000 less than on Thursday, but the
total receipts of the two days exceed
any four days together of any other
year, so the fair association keeps on
smiling just the same. They took in
something over \$32,000 this year, and a
good share of that was clear profit. The
managers promise some extensive im-
provements on the grounds for another
year, and that is where the money goes.
By and by, perhaps, the grounds will
be in demand for building lots and all
the "improvements" will be worth little.
But that day is doubtless far distant,
even though the grounds are not much
more than a mile from City Hall, even
if they are that distance.

All roads about Brockton lead to the
fairgrounds at fair time, and even those
from Boston are headed in the same di-
rection.

CATTLE feeders should bear in mind
the greater part, say four-fifths, of the
value of the grain fed goes into the ma-
nure, and can mostly be kept from
wasting where there are barn cellars
and plenty of absorbent material.

Sugar beets as a forage crop are, in
many sections, largely taking the place
of other root crops, even in parts of
the country where no sugar is made. Hogs
can be wintered on beets alone, and, if
the roots are boiled, with a small addi-
tional ration of grain, they produce
splendid results in the fattening pen.
Cattle and young stock, horses and colts
thrive on and relish them. They are a
crop to tre to.



GROUP OF GUERNSEYS
At Clover Ridge Farm, Peterboro, N. H., William H. Caldwell, Proprietor.

Farm Life.

Before a man decides on a farm to pur-
chase, he should consider fully the
branches of agriculture he wishes to
pursue and then weigh candidly the
contemplated purchase, to see if the
farm will meet the requirements; and
after locating on it, let him adapt him-
self to its character and location. In
other words, make the best of his pur-
chase. If he finds it hardly adapted to
the line of products that he had thought
to devote it to, why then he should make
a little change in management. The
farm that cannot be made to return a
living if properly managed, is indeed
rare. Well, we will now suppose the
farm is purchased and in running con-
dition. Now let me urge the owner to
make it his life-work to see what a fine
farm home he can make of it and when
he is done with it, let us hope it may
still remain in the family, for generation
after generation. It does indeed seem
sad that the old homes should pass into
the hands of strangers. How much bet-
ter for the children to take an interest
in the farm and continue to make it a
home; and improve on the work of the
parents. I just read of a Massachusetts
farm now owned by the fifth generation.
May the time be near when there will
be many such. There are great possi-
bilities in the home farms and brains
will bring it out.

There are men who seem never to be
settled. We never know where to find
them for any length of time. Pos-
sibly they will buy a farm and after liv-
ing on it one or two years trade it with
someone who is no more stable than
themselves, for another; or, it may be
they get a notion into their heads to go
to the town to live and so trade the
farm for a house and out. I have known
men who were thus continually on the
move and I am positive it is not the
right way to be happy and make the
most of life. Let the man who enjoys
tilling the soil, purchase some land, in
amount suited to the ability of his pocket
book to pay for and make a home out
of it, and stick to it. I would not be
extravagant in the purchase of land. It
should be remembered that a small
place filled to its full capacity is much
better than a large number of acres half
taken care of.

To some people farm life looks mon-
otonous; to one it does not seem so.
Why, there are continual changes from
day to day; not only in our labor but
in our surroundings—in our growing
crops and stock the conditions are the
same for only a very short length of
time. To me there is not half the
charm in city life that there is in life on
the farm, surrounded by the beauties of
Nature; and where can so inviting and
wholesome food be had, as on the farm.
We produce the most of our own food
and can have vegetables and fruits in
all their freshness. It is the farmer's
first duty to look out for the needs of his
own family; and then if he has a sur-
plus, seek the market where he can best
dispose of it; and instead of producing
an article, it is found that his needs
are usually best supplied by a growing
variety of products. The orchard and
garden should by all means come in for
their full share of attention, because
they furnish so many delicacies for the

table, to say nothing of the substantial
or of the profits they afford. Do not
forget the bees, either, because of the
honey they store which is so delicious
for the table.

There is a fascination in clearing up
and improving land and growing good
crops; although the work may be hard
when it comes night we can rest and en-
joy ourselves with our family and in
reading good books and papers, of which
we should have a plentiful supply, after

Then, too, when the ground is moist
and soft, the hoofs of the cows drive
many of the plants down and kill them,
leaving the surface rough and uneven
for the mower.

I have noticed that meadows thus
treated grow poorer and poorer, and
make very unsatisfactory returns in hay-
ing.

So that I prefer to feed my cows oats
and peas and corn in the fall when pas-
tures begin to fall off than to turn them



APPROACH TO CLOVER RIDGE FARM.

which we can retire and enjoy the
sweetest of sleep.

There may be a dark side to farm life;
but if so we should look on it as little as
possible and always try to look on the
bright side and enjoy it, thanking the
Creator because He has given us so
much to enjoy from His storehouse of
plenty, and friends, come to sum it all
up, is not farm life just about what we
choose to make it?

F. H. D.

West Caton, N. Y.

The Meadow in the Fall.

I am one of the number who believes
thoroughly in keeping stock off the
meadow in the fall. I will tell you
why.

Self defense is the first law of nature.
I am not on the farm altogether "for
the fun of it," nor am I working "for
my board." I wish to make farming
profitable as well as pleasant. This may
seem selfish; but this is a broad and
butter world, make the best of it as we
may.

Now, I am satisfied that it costs me
many times more to pasture my mead-
ows after haying than the little extra
milk I would get would bring. So I
do not follow that plan. I know there
is a great temptation when pastures are
short in the fall, and the milk supply is
getting short, to turn the cows into the
rank after-feed which has grown up
since haying. We are apt to think that
all increase of milk thus gained is clear
profit.

But let us see. In what condition are
the grass roots left after a season of this
close pasturing? If we examine them
we shall find that many of the roots are
bare and easily yield to the sharp frosts
of early winter when no snow lies on
the ground to protect them. Next
spring the grass plants will be fewer in
number, and those which have survived
are weaker than they would have been
had the cows been kept off.

Into the meadow. It seems to me that
we must guard against losses in this
direction as well as others. I know
there are hosts of men who do pasture
their meadows after haying. I venture
the prediction that if those men will try
keeping the herd off a few years and
note the result, they will not go back to
the old way.

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome Co., New York.

Got 315 Bushels.

A man from Long Island came to my
house, whose practice was to make a
pretty good furrow and fill it full of
manure from the city stables; he cut
his potatoes with single eyes, he showed
me how to cut them and advised me to
do so. I took his advice the next year
and cut my potatoes with single eyes,
and I have done it ever since. I was
cutting my potatoes a few years ago
(and, by the way, it requires about five
bushels of potatoes to cut single eyes
and throw away the seed end), when a
friend of mine saw me doing it and
ridiculed it; but I cut them single eye,
and I planted them and dusted the po-
tatoes with slacked lime,—plaster is not
the right thing to put on the outside of
a potato, slacked lime is better. I
planted the potatoes in rows thirty-six
inches apart, single eyes twelve inches
apart. They grew fairly well. I got
315 or 318 bushels, and they were al-
most all large potatoes.

Now the object of cutting the single
eye is that you get almost all large po-
tatoes; it is a great mistake to plant the
whole potato here in Rhode Island—a
great mistake to plant small potatoes.
I take my best potatoes and cut to one
eye.

J. G. CLARK.

Rhode Island.

Keep the hogs away from manure.
They will lie on hot or heating horse
manure if they get the chance these cool
nights.

Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association.

A meeting of the Prince Edward Is-
land Fruit Growers' Association took
place at Charlottetown, on October 4.

A large number of samples of fruit
were brought to the meeting and placed
on exhibition. They were fine speci-
mens and were greatly admired by all
present.

Mr. John Robertson gave a lengthy
and practical address on "Observations
in the Orchard Line."

The president remarked he had, on
visiting Quebec last summer, consulted
with leading fruit growers and found
them all strongly in favor of the Wea-
thy as a winter apple.

Senator Ferguson followed in an in-
structive address on his observations at
the Halifax exhibition and in orchard
work. The samples of Island apples
shown at Halifax, he stated, were equal
to the same class shown in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Horace Hazard was requested to
give any information he could with re-
spect to shipping fruit. Mr. Hazard
said he was willing to give names of
responsible dealers and rates of freight
and other information in his power.
The Lake Winnipeg would leave about
the end of this month. The last ship-
ment was valued at \$40,000, and every-
thing looks bright for this service.

It was resolved, that the Prince Ed-
ward Island Fruit Growers' Association
make a trial shipment of 100 barrels of
apples to England by the next cold
storage steamer Lake Winnipeg.

The committee appointed to consider
and report on the varieties of apples best
suited for the English market reported
as follows:—

Wealthy, twenty-five barrels; Alex-
anders, twenty-five barrels; Golden
Russets, twenty-five barrels; twenty-
five embracing equally Kings and Rib-
ston Pippins. The above varieties they
considered best to send in cold storage
as a trial shipment of 100 barrels.

They also suggested that in packing
the apples, the greatest care be exercised.
Supervision of packing by some careful
person or persons would be absolutely
necessary.

On motion of Senator Ferguson the
report was ordered to be adopted pro-
vided the following was added: "That
Gravenstein and Northern Spy be added
to the list of apples recommended out of
which selections may be made."

J. A. M.

Do Spring Work in the Fall.

Spring work should begin in the fall
with any farmer who pretends to be
energetic. Next to ploughing, hauling
manure now helps as much as anything
to lessen the spring rush.

Here is the method of H. J. Kinney,
the Worcester farmer and gardener:
"First, draw out what manure you
have and spread early in the fall as a
top dressing on the land you wish to
break in the spring. When the grass
gets well started in May, turn over and
harrow. If it is time, and you are
ready, plant immediately; if not, har-
row the piece often, as weeds will
germinate in five or six days in spring,
and it is much easier to kill them with
the harrow than with the hoe a month
later. Another reason for harrowing is
that the ground will hold the moisture
very much longer. Land should always
be harrowed immediately after plough-
ing in the spring unless it is too wet."

The other method is to plough the
land in the fall and apply the manure
during the winter whenever you have
time to get it out. In this case start
your harrow as soon as your ground
begins to look a little dry on the sur-
face, which is often before the frost is
all out. Harrow as often as once a
week until ready to plant."

In growing beets or any crop in
which a high sugar content is desired, it
should be remembered that no sugar is
taken from the soil. All the sugar
comes from the sun's rays. It will
soon occur to every farmer on reflection
that an apple or other usually sweet fruit
which has matured on the shady side of
a tree or in an otherwise densely shaded
position, lacks sweetness and flavor.

Drainage and Wells.

It has been my privilege to visit a
great many farms in New England, and
I have hardly found a place where both
the drainage and water supply were sat-
isfactory. If the water was good and
came from a well or spring free from
contamination, then the discharge of the
sewage was faulty, and vice versa.

I venture to say that twenty-five per
cent of the farms in this Commonwealth
have infected drinking water through
defective drainage. If the people on
the farms were not so much out of doors,
and did not live, as a rule, upon very
substantial food, there would be much
more sickness than now prevails. As it
is I am told by a competent authority
that there are more cases of slow fever,
typhoid fever and dysentery, and
diseases which are supposed to originate
from germs, prevailing among the
farmers, than in cities, which are pro-
vided with great drainage systems and
pure water from lakes and ponds.

W. H. BOWKER.

The Rocky Farm.

The owner of an unusually rocky
farm has a hard problem on his hands.
He finds hardly a crop that will pay for
the great expense of the harrowing and
tillage and the wear and tear of machin-
ery. The only way to avoid a constant
warfare against rocks, resulting in
chronic backache and poverty is to study
carefully how to dodge some of the
difficulties of the case. There are a few
products that can be obtained without
much disturbance of the rocks. Pastur-
age, of course can be kept up fairly
well without plowing. Orchards on
stony hillsides will bear fruit of fine
quality, if kept in soil and well fertilized.

Poultry will do as well on a rocky farm
as anywhere else, while poultry and
orchards make a first rate combination.
Hence, one of the best ways out for the
owner of rocks surrounded by a little
land is to keep up the old orchards, set
new ones, keep them cultivated for a
few years and then put into soil and
muck them well, keep as many hens as
as he can manage well and make a special-
ty of selling fresh eggs at retail. Some
cows could be kept and some land cul-
tivated, but only the best and cleanest
fields should be kept in tillage.

Young trees set out last spring in a
windy location are likely to need sup-
port in winter. Stakes set close to the
tree and tied to it with a band of bass
matting is good. Keep rubbish away
from the trunk to prevent girdling by
mice.

HERE is a good ration where there is
no ensilage, and where the hay is rather
low grade: Old process oil of meal,
four pounds, hay, nineteen pounds,
shorts, four pounds, corn meal, three
pounds. Low-land hay is comparatively
lacking in fatty substances and pro-
tein. The oil meal well supplies this
deficiency, so do gluten meal and
shorts.

HERE is a liberal ration fed by a very
successful dairyman to his herd of Jer-
seys: Twenty-four pounds corn fodder
or rough hay, five and one-tenth pounds
bran, five and one-tenth pounds corn
meal, three pounds cotton seed meal or
gluten, two pounds oil meal. When
Jerseys are fed as liberally as this they
should also be given some mangels and
other juicy food to keep them in health.

Nothing gives quite as much satisfac-
tion to milk consumers as to get their
supply in neat glass jars. There are no
corners and crevices to hold microbes,
and no wooden soppers to get sour.
Glass has become so common that con-
sumers will not pay an extra price for
milk delivered that way, but the use of
glass helps in holding and satisfying a
choice route. A young milk man who
is trying to build up a trade will find
glass milk bottles a great success in
competing with the rivals and securing
the cream of the trade.

oak handsome fireplace and mantle; remainder in Carolina pine and cypress; nails, paint and dining room furniture; 2 closets; 2 bedrooms; 2 closets with glass doors in dining room; new Holland shades on 2 straw matings go with house; house warm and sunny, cellar dry; bathroom has bowl, tub and closet; open plumbing; house fully heated by furnace and wired for electric light; healthy location, fine view of country and American neighborhood; hydrant near in case of fire. Half hour's ride to Boston. Price \$400.

J. A. WILLEY,

POULTRY.

Merits of the Black Breeds.

Where dark legs and white skin are not objected to, Samuel Cushman, of Rhode Island, advises to keep black Minorcas for large, white eggs, and black Langshans, which are handy for deep brown eggs. A black Minorca Langshan cross is probably the best cross for egg production, if size and number of eggs and hardiness only are considered. Houdans are for flesh. Indian games and Dorking cocks may be crossed on Langshans with good results if your market does not require yellow poultry.

Roosts For Hens.

Nothing so many deformed breast bones among heavy fowls and discovering that the deformity comes from pressure on the roost while the chicks are yet immature, a correspondent of the New York Tribune says he learned from a book on ornithology how to remedy the difficulty. "The order of the birds called rascals or scratchers, to which our chickens belong, naturally live and nest on the ground; their feet not being designed to grasp, the hind toe is higher up on the leg than the three front ones so as to serve as a brace to steady the bird when resting on a flat surface; the aerial birds have their toes on a level, fitting them for grasping firmly their natural roosts in the trees. I have broad flat roosts now, on which motherly biddies sit comfortably and happy with their toes spread straight out, and not a deformed breast-bone or a frosted foot is to be found among them."

The above is a choice sample of scientific twaddle. Leave any hen to herself and she would show the writer of that article a thing or two about the roosts she prefers. The claws of fowls are provided with a kind of automatic clamp, which operates when the bird sits on the roosts causing the claws to grasp the roost firmly while the fowl is asleep. When on an entirely flat roost a hen can get no grasp at all and is about as comfortable as a man would be sleeping across a log. To prevent crooked breast bones use, not flat roosts, but large, round ones with slightly round surface.

All About Roup.

ED. MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN: Dear Sir: Some of my hens mope and ruffle their feathers. They have stopped laying and their heads swell, and run matter. Their eyes are sore and almost closed. Can anything be done to help them? Do you recommend keeping the best of the hens (18 months old) through the winter? C. S. S.

Middleboro, Mass. When fowls are in the advanced stages of roup, the best remedy is the hatchet, as they can seldom be cured, although in the early stages they may be cured by taking according to Bancher's method, a small spring-bottom oil can and injecting in their nostrils and roof of their mouth a little kerosene oil; if heads are swelled, anoint the parts swollen with sweet oil, and alcohol, equal parts each day. Add some good condition powder to their morning wash. Put about one-half teaspoonful of acetic acid to each quart of their drinking water. Keep them in good, dry, comfortable quarters, with an abundance of sunshine in their room, and it should be well littered with straw or leaves, which must be changed frequently. Their drinking vessel should be cleansed with boiling water, as this is absolutely necessary to accomplish a speedy cure, not forgetting to remove all sick fowls from those not affected, to prevent spreading of disease.

Another remedy which is said to cure roup is the following: When a chick first shows symptoms of roup, open its mouth and with a small glass syringe insert into the throat as far as possible a little finely pulverized alum. If the disease is in an advanced stage, and the head begins to swell, anoint the swollen parts with common vaseline, also insert some of the vaseline into the nostrils, with a small feather. Feed on a liberal supply of bread and milk well seasoned with pepper; to one teaspoonful of soft food, such as bran or oats, mix one teaspoonful of castor-oil. Do not neglect to place those affected in a dry warm place.

The pick of the flock will make the best breeding stock, and some of them should be kept for that purpose, but they will not lay many eggs in winter. Early pullets must be depended upon for the bulk of winter profits.—Ed.

Poultry Notes.

Meat is a good food to make quills and feathers, and should be fed liberally during the moulting season.

The cross of Massey duck upon a common variety makes a good fowl for market. Those cross-breeds are sterile.

The latest substitute for eggs is made from skimmed milk. A Chicago firm uses large quantities for this purpose.

If the white breeds show brassy colors of plumage there is no cause for discouragement, it is mostly by the effect of the sun and exposure.

Where cats and hawks are plenty the cheapest insurance against such pests is a wire netting all over the top of the yard in which the chickens are kept.

The growers of summer broilers, many of them are getting under way this month. They will be very busy for the next six months.

Prices of all kinds of poultry have kept up well the past season. After the first of October, all stock should be sent to market dressed and drawn, that is for Boston market.

As a safeguard against egg eating have the nests in a dark place and collect the eggs as often as convenient. A keg or half barrel with a hole in the side makes a splendid nest.

Plenty of room costs more, but it pays. For a dozen fowls a house ten feet square will answer for winter. There should also be an open shed facing the south and a good sized yard.

Not every chicken that gapes has the "gapes." A chicken with a cold in the head and throat will gasp for breath. If a cold is suspected, keep them in a dry coop and out of the wet grass.

Sort out the small and dirty eggs for home use. Such eggs injure the looks of a lot sent to market more than they are worth, and injure the reputation of the shipper who is trying to get choice trade.

At the New York experiment farm, plum trees inside of poultry yards drop less than six per cent of their set fruit, while those outside the poultry yards drop sixty-three per cent. Fowls are good curculio hunters.

The feeding of animal food is sometimes spoken of as if it were an extra expense. The fact is, a pound of dried meat is worth about two pounds of wheat for egg production, besides having a stimulating effect.

Fowls like to be out at earliest dawn. Worms come to the surface at night, and they do not go down deep again until after daylight. Hence the solid truth that lies in the proverb about the early bird and the worm.

A duck grows much faster than a chicken, but it also eats much more. Some growers claim that a pound of duck can be produced as cheaply as a pound of chicken; say about five cents. Others assert that the cost of a pound of duck is much the greater.

If one's market prefers yellow skinned poultry and brown eggs, as does the Boston market, for instance, let them have what they want, and do not try to educate the dealers, according to the New York style. Only a small local trade will bear educating.

The larger the number of poultry which are kept in a small coop and yard, the greater the care that must be taken to keep everything sweet and clean. It is really not so much the overcrowding as the filth, which causes disease and unproductiveness in over-crowded flocks.

A young man in Missouri succeeded in training a lot of quails, and raising hundreds of young ones. He claims to be making a large income from the sale of quails for market and for breeding. Quails, he says, are easier to raise than chickens, and much more profitable.

When hens are kept in confinement, the eggs often have pale yolks. This condition is quite common in winter with most flocks. The cause is the same which makes butter pale in the winter; lack of green pasturage. Steamed clover, or clover ensilage, meat and fresh bone are the three great winter egg specifics.

Poultry Keeping on the Farm.

Many people, unfortunately, are under the impression that any sort of care, management and feeding will do for poultry keeping. Not so. There is no department of farm work which can be successfully conducted in a hap-hazard fashion, and poultry keeping is no exception to the rule. Systematically managed, poultry has been found to pay and pay well. Indeed, there are not a few farmers who have stated that no branch of farm work has paid them a larger percentage of profit than their poultry. Ask them how they have treated their fowls, and you will be told that energy and intelligence had to be brought into play.

The statement has often been made that if every one went into poultry-keeping it would soon be overdone, and over-production would follow. But the feeding of poultry so as to obtain eggs in winter is one of the "exact sciences." Particularly is this so in the colder regions of our vast Dominion. Expert handling is necessary, so as to have the eggs when they are worth most, and for that reason not every one who tries will succeed. There will always

June Grass



LITTLE GIANT SEPARATORS will make the best of butter right in the middle of the winter when there is no grass at all. Does not require an engine to run it either. Ask about it.

P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

be plenty of room at the top. We see the same in the making of gilt-edged butter. There is a great demand for the article of first quality, if not at home in all cases, at any rate in the English market. And there is a demand for strictly new laid eggs at all seasons of the year. As I write this in August, I have people who come to me and say: "We would like to get some new laid eggs from you. They are hard to get in the city." And such is really the case. Not only in our city, but in the larger cities of the Dominion. But we have to reply that eggs are very scarce with us at this time because we are making every effort to have our hens moult early so as to begin winter laying in October or November, when prices are higher. How then are new-laid eggs to be had during the moulting season? There can be only one way, and that is, to have early pullets, so that they will be laying when the old hens moult. I am at once met with the exclamation: "Oh, but that will necessitate the use of incubators." Just so. The market gardener has to use hotbeds in order to have his green stuff early on the market or he will have little or no margin of profit. When poultry-keeping is taken up in the same practical way as dairying and market gardening, all that is now difficult and dark will be made easy and plain. The cow did not come to the front as a revenue producer in a day. Prejudice and many obstacles had to be overcome. Energy, vim, snap, push, and brains had to be called into operation, and who will dare say today that "there is no money in cows"? Give poultry-keeping the same treatment and there will be a sure increase in the profits of the farm and the wealth of our country. As a means to an end:

1. Get eggs in winter when they are high in price.
2. Have your hens moult in the months of July, August and September. If they have laid well in winter, and are under two years of age, they will do so.
3. Hatch out early pullets to lay, if possible, when the older stock are moulting.
4. In many cases that may mean artificial incubation. Well: you have got to come to it, or some one else will do it. There was never the demand in trade but the supply came.
5. Winter layers will make early settlers, and their progeny will be correspondingly early. Moral: Have your hens lay in winter.
6. As it is in most cases, the farmers' hens only begin to lay in spring and sit late. As a result their chickens are all late.
7. The market demands early chickens for eating purposes and for which a good price will be paid. The farmer should have early pullets for early layers.
8. Oh! you say all that means a great deal of thought, energy and system. Are the same not required in every branch of trade and commerce? Farming.

Feeding in a Nutshell.

1. The hen, like the cow, must be given bulky food. Give her all the chopped clover, scalded, that she can eat. If she is fat, the clover, with one ounce of lean meat per day, will soon compel her to lay.
2. Separate the layers from the others. You cannot keep old hens, pullets, fat hens and lean hens together any more than you can keep dry cows, heifers not yet in milk, and fresh cows together, for they do not require the same food.
3. Grain is deficient in lime and mineral matter, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter.
4. Beans and peas, cooked, and thickened with bran, and fed twice a week, is an excellent food for laying hens.
5. Lined and cotton seed (cake or meal) is excellent, but all oily foods are liable to cause moulting. Use lined meal in preference. Begin with a spoonful per day to each fowl, and gradually increase to a gill. It is cathartic and may cause looseness of bowels if given too freely. Cotton seed meal is rather constipating but is a good food.
6. The best food for laying hens is clover, finely chopped and scalded. A bucket of chopped clover, seasoned with bran, middlings, lined meal, or oatmeal (changing the substances so as to afford variety), with beans twice a week, and meat or ground fish, will furnish more nitrogen for eggs than the hen can utilize.

June Grass

7. The secret of feeding is to avoid getting your laying hens fat.

8. Always keep your hens at work. An idle hen is never a good layer.

9. Breed for everything. The machine for converting food into eggs must be of the best to be had. Anything and everything will not do.

10. Good warm shelter saves food, and the better it is the cheaper, and the lower its cost.

11. Do not compel a few good hens to support the others. Kill the drones.

12. Do not waste time trying to cure egg-bound hens, or persistent cases of roup. The labor will be worth more than the hen. A fifty cent hen is not worth a dollar's worth of work.

13. You cannot go into the poultry business and trust to "a man" at \$15 a month. You must do the work yourself. The man may upset your boat. "Farm hands" know nothing about chickens.

14. You can't produce eggs and lice at the same time—one business is entirely separate from the other.

15. How much to feed a dozen hens per day depends on how much the boss hen grabs from the timid ones.

16. Leghorns and Brahmas cannot thrive together. Have your flock uniform. When you send to a breeder for eggs of pure breeds remember that in that case "eggs are not eggs." It is the stock you seek, not eggs particularly. You can get eggs at home, but not stock of the kind you wish.

17. One-half of the people throw down grain or fill feed hoppers because it is an easy way to feed, but they do not get any eggs.

18. Kick away the feed hopper. Never keep food before the hens continually.

19. Condition powders cannot assist a hen to get something out of nothing. If the albumen is not in a large amount of food it will not be found in a teaspoonful of condition powders, but condition powders may be excellent for invigorating debilitated hens, but some condition powders may contain antimony or sulphur, and do more harm than good.

20. When your birds have bowel disease change the food for a day or two, and change the grit. One-half of the troubles are from lack of sharp, hard grit.

21. If your hens "pip," or have swelled heads or eyes there is a crack or hole in the wall, generally from the top. Usually the draughts from some ventilator are the cause, and the surest remedy is to keep the house close at night, but it must be kept clean and neat.

22. A farmer will get up at four o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beds, and milk and feed again, with a bare profit, if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean out a poultry house once a week.

23. Give warm water three times a day in winter. It is invigorating and is superior to tonics.

24. There are no non-sitters. A hen can be made to lay only a few eggs before beginning to incubate, or she can be made to lay right on until her moulting period. This has been demonstrated by experiment with Leghorns and Brahmas by regulating the food. A fat hen will sit, whether Leghorn or any other kind.

25. There is no difference in any respect, between chicks hatched under hens and those hatched in incubators. If there should be a difference it will be due to the kind of food and management. All that the incubator does is to get the chick out of the shell. A hen will do the same thing for a duckling, but the duckling does not become a chick.

26. Feathers on the legs, very large combs and wattles and heavy crests, do not add anything to egg production, and can be dispensed with.

27. A yellow leg and skin does not indicate quality. The best table fowls (Games, Dorkings, Houdans and Langshans) do not have yellow legs, but the most desirable fowl is the hardy one.

28. One ounce of meat a day for one hen is the estimate, but of course, as hens differ, much depends on the kind of hen. No two hens are alike. One pound of cut bone per day to sixteen hens is sufficient.

29. From three to four ounces of grain per day is considered an allowance if corn only is given.

30. Five pecks of corn, or its equivalent, is claimed to be an allowance for a hen one year, but when other food is given the corn should be reduced accordingly.

31. When hens lay nearly every day they require heavy feeding, more meat and clover being required. Feed as heavily as possible of meat to active, laying hens, but be careful and not get your hens too fat.

32. A good hen is always at work.

33. Make nests in a warm place in winter and a cool place in summer.

34. When hens droop, have leg weakness and gradually become weaker, the difficulty is due to injury of the spine, caused by the male. Remove him from the flock.

June Grass

35. It is the large gray house on the heads and necks that cause hens and chicks to have the "sleepy" disease.

36. A Leghorn will thrive on corn when a Brahma will not, because the Leghorn is more active and works off the surplus carbon.

37. When you feed meat leave off the bone or lined meal. Do not give too many substances at one meal.

38. For breakfast give a pound of lean meat to a dozen hens and nothing else. The next day, for breakfast, give a pound of cut bone. The next day give all the cut clover and bran they will eat. The next day go back to meat.

39. At noon give a gill of millet seed to fifty hens, and scatter it far and wide so as to make them scratch. In reality (now observe this rule strictly) never feed at noon. The millet is simply to keep them at work.

40. At night, first day, give all the wheat the fowls will eat; the next day, corn; next, a mess of equal parts of bran, ground oats and ground meat; the next, give buckwheat or barley; the next, give two parts bran, two parts ground oats and one part lined meal. Then go back to corn. Always feed a variety.

THE MAIN RULE.

41. Never feed enough in the morning—keep the hens hungry. Feed nothing at noon. Give a full meal at night. It is not necessary to measure the food to know how to do this. In summer, when the hens are on a range, they can get more than they can eat, hence give no food at all. If hens are fat confine them; give no food for forty-eight hours, then one ounce of lean meat at night (no other food) for two weeks. When the hens do not lay, or lay double yolk eggs or soft shell eggs, or have bowel disease, die suddenly and mope around, they are too fat.—Poultry Keeper.

Farm Topics.

There is a rich field and a poor field on nearly every farm. The other fields are neither so good as the best nor so bad as the worst. This most farmers know; but their practice too often is different from their knowledge. The poor field is treated just like the rich field. The regular farm rotation is practiced alike in both. A good crop is the rule in the fertile field, and nothing but a poor crop is expected from the poor field. As much labor is required for growing grain on an acre of the poor field as on an acre of the best one.

Farmers should study the peculiarities of each field of the farm. It is necessary to know them better before it is possible to farm them to the best advantage. The farmer who plants potatoes in a field where the soil is cold and heavy, or who sows wheat on low bottom lands liable to overflow and freezing, will not be paid for his labor. The field with the southern exposure should be planted to corn before the one which lies toward the north. In the former case the plants will have considerable footing before the scorching heat of June. If there is a field of heavy black loam which is decidedly waxy in texture, it would better be plowed before the time of freezing is passed in the spring. If wheat is sown in a field liable to wash into gullies during the winter and spring, it will pay to sow timothy seed in these hollows with the wheat.—National Stockman.

Banish the dash churn. Banish all wooden milk pails. Banish the butter bowl. Banish the tin pan. The wooden pail will get rank, and the butter bowl and dash churn and the tin pail are women-killers and money-losers.—E. C. Bennett.

The man who breaks in the wild, vicious bronchos on the western plains must have superb physical endurance, nerves of steel, unconquerable will, determination and persistency. The city or town bred man who has all his life hunched back over a desk, living an unhealthy, sedentary life and failed to take any care of his health, could not stay on the back of one of these vicious brutes for more than three jumps.

It takes a whole man to conquer a vicious animal. People may talk about intellectual superiority and refinement and good breeding, but every man takes off his hat to physical strength and endurance. While the man who leads a sedentary life cannot rise in this respect, to rival these sturdy men of the plains, they can be sound, vigorous, healthy men if they will. It is a matter of care of health while one has it, and the proper measures to restore it when it is lost. Most diseases begin with some trouble of the digestive organs or of the liver. Troubles of this nature starve the body, because they prevent it from receiving its proper supply of nourishment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives a man an appetite like a cow-boy's and the digestion of an ostrich. Its great work is upon the stomach, large intestines and liver. These are the organs that nourish a man's body. This medicine makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It fills the blood with the nourishment that builds new, solid and healthy flesh, muscle and nerves.

"I am now enjoying magnificent health, after having suffered for years with chronic catarrh," writes Ramon Sanchez, Esq., of Princeton, N. C., New Mexico. "By the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have recovered my health, and am now, physically a sound man, attending to my business and enjoying life."

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On the South Shore in Weymouth, Ringham, Cohasset, Setuate, Duxbury and Marshfield from half an acre to five, and from \$1000 upwards. The quality of the home market and the convenience to Boston makes this section one of the most desirable for poultry and vegetable raising, as well as for summer homes. For list of places and prices, address

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Potash

is as necessary to plants as bread is to man. Some crops need more Potash than others, but none can do without it.

The character of soils must also be considered, some soils being more deficient in plant food (Potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen) than others.

Every farmer should read our pamphlets containing full particulars of the large number of experiments made by Experiment Stations with fertilizers on different soils and crops.

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Raise Hens

People living just outside cities and large towns can (owing to their nearness to the poultry business) do better than those who live in the city. It can be successfully conducted by women or boys and girls, provided they have a knowledge of the right methods of management, feeding, etc. This may easily be gained by faithful study of this best and most practical poultry paper.

Farm-Poultry

It teaches how to make money raising poultry and eggs for market. It is edited by practical poultry raisers, who tell their readers how to prevent and cure all poultry diseases; bring pullets to maturity; make hens lay when prices are highest; build the best houses and yards; keep poultry free from vermin; hatch strong chickens in incubators; capsize and dress poultry for market. Price, \$1.00 a year; 50 cents for six months. Sample copy and a 2c. book, "A Living from Poultry," sent free for 12c. in stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston House St., BOSTON, MASS.

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This book gives the result of 17 years' experiment work on the Rural Grounds. How to increase the Crop without Corresponding Cost of Production. Manures and Fertilizers. The Soil. Depth of Planting. Seed Culture. The Rural Trench System. Varieties, etc. It respectfully submitted that these experiments at the Rural Grounds have, directly and indirectly

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

Notice.

Owing to changes in the building now occupied by the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN at the corner of Federal and Milk Sts., a new entrance has been made on Milk St. and our address will be in future either 10 and 12 Federal St., or 79 Milk St. The elevator is accessible from either entrance. The Milk St. entrance is directly opposite the Boston post office.

To make farming successful the farmer must know his business, must like it and tend to it.

The strength and character developed by a day's work is worth more than the day's pay.

For the young man who has the western fever badly the best medicine he can take is to go.

ANYONE is successful who has made the most of his natural powers. No one fails who does as well as he knows how.

BEGINNING to save is like starting a stone rolling. After the first hundred dollars is salted down the rest comes easier and easier.

The owner of a mortgaged farm has the disagreeable task of earning interest on another man's capital as well as that on his own. Better begin with a smaller farm and buy more land later on.

FARMER Slack would feel insulted if asked to labor by the day with a team for a dollar, yet he has been known to spend all day in the city trying to peddle out a few bunches of beets, a peck of apples and a bushel of potatoes.

THE present low price of New England farms is discouraging for those who wish to sell, but for those who wish to buy there was never a more favorable time. The chances are that New England agriculture has seen its worst days.

GOOD sound knowledge about farming is becoming quite generally diffused in intelligent progressive sections like New England, and if the average farmer would only do as well as he knows how, the profits of our agriculture would take a long step in advance.

THE Rhode Island poultry school is preparing a superior course for next winter. It is almost the only thing of the kind in the country, and will afford a very valuable bit of preliminary training for anyone who wants to go into the hen business. Even the experts find it a good place to go and brush up their ideas. There is a good poultry plant at the college in Kingston, while Prof. Brigham, and the lecturers engaged are practical men.

Hired help ought not to be considered merely as human machines. Every young man who is good for anything looks forward to going into business for himself, and he ought to be encouraged. If a young man is trained carefully he is much more satisfactory while he stays even if he does leave within a few years and become an employer himself. To help a young man toward independence is a very satisfactory thing to look back upon.

EVERY now and then some new scheme comes forward for steaming food for cows and hogs, although all these plans have been tried again and again within the last fifty years, and about every steaming plant has been given up. In the Ohio dairy districts many expensive steaming outfits have remained unused for years, the owners depending wholly on the silo and ensilage. Steaming is an immense amount of work the season through and the result hardly pays for the coal to say nothing of the labor.

THIS is the season of the year when the average city employee is looking forward with some apprehension to the winter season with its heavy demand for provisions, fuel and supplies, all of which must be paid for with cash, with earnings which hardly suffice even in the summer season. Only a very small percentage of city workmen have enough ahead to feed their families for six weeks if thrown out of work. If unemployed they must rely upon credit or charity or go hungry. The condition would be very different if, like the provident farmer, they had a cellar full of vegetables, apples and salted meat, and plenty of good hard wood in the shed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the owner and partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Solely Druggists, 75c.
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CURRENT TOPICS.

The investigating commission on the conduct of the war has been taking the testimony of many of the generals recently. Most of the testimony is to the effect that while there were undoubtedly instances of mismanagement and inefficiency yet as a whole the sufferings of the troops were caused by inexperience and the necessary confusion caused by the hasty assembling and fitting out of such a large body of troops, and that the printed reports greatly exaggerated the matter.

Something of a breeze was caused by a statement prepared by Secretary Alger for the commission in which he made the direct charge that at least ten days' delay in one way or another in the embarkation, final departure and landing of troops was caused by the navy. He places the responsibility directly upon Admiral Sampson and Lieut. Southerland. The latter officer was the one who was responsible for the report that a Spanish squadron was lying in wait for the transports from Tampa, which caused the delay in starting. Lieut. Southerland bears an excellent reputation in every way, and it is said that his report had the best of foundation and can easily be shown. The navy department has heretofore escaped much criticism and this charge of Secretary Alger's caused considerable surprise.

A death for which the Spanish war is as truly responsible as if it came on the battlefield, is that of Sherman Hoar, the bright young nephew of Senator Hoar. His love for his country and for the soldiers of his state who had offered their services to the country in its hour of need, found expression in active work in the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. From the very first, he entered into it with undying energy and it was due largely to his efforts that the soldiers of the state were provided with so many comforts. He made two journeys through the South, visiting all the camps, and relieving such suffering as he found, acting as a representative of the Volunteer Aid Association, who supplied him with plenty of funds for the purpose. He also visited the camp at Montauk Point, and it was as a result of his visit there that the kitchen was established which proved itself so useful. His death was caused by disease contracted during his visits to the sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Hoar was born in the old Concord homestead where he died, and his lineage was a remarkable one on both his father's and mother's side. He had made an honorable record both in the law, his chosen profession, and in politics.

All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, the peace commissioners in Paris have had no serious disagreement, although they have not yet reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol. The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have obtained exhaustive information from competent authorities on the subject, so that they are well fitted for its intelligent discussion when it is brought forward. Questions concerning Cuba and Porto Rico only are being discussed and the Spanish, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt covers the expense of the ten years' war, the recent insurrection and the war with the United States so far as Spain's outlay in the war can be ascertained. The Americans have replied that no part of the expense of the war with the United States will be assumed, if, indeed, any of the Cuban debt will be allowed. Thus far, no disposition is shown by either party to delay a settlement of the questions at issue.

The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba, December 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico, October 18. This order is not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before the time mentioned. By December it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order. The Spanish government however announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. Resistance was offered at Manzanillo, Cuba, when American troops attempted to enter the city, but the matter was finally adjusted, and the Spanish troops have vacated the city, the civil government being handed over to the Americans by the Spanish officials under protest, who acted on instructions from Havana. Many of the Spanish officers in Havana are expected to sail for Spain October 20, and Gen. Blanco hopes to go with them. Supplies for the destitute Cubans can now be landed free of duty in Cuba.

A portion of the United States army has again been called into active service, this time in conflict with a band of Chippewas or, as they are called, Pillager Indians, in Minnesota. They have hitherto been good friends to the whites, and as a rule, are said to be peaceable and orderly, but sometimes resist under encroachments on their rights by white men, as well they might be. The present difficulty seems to have been instigated by a few bad men and originated when, a few weeks ago, two men were arrested, one of them the chief, who were wanted as witnesses in several whiskey cases.

also for resisting government authority. When on their way to jail, the deputy and his force were attacked and the prisoners rescued. Regular troops were called in to carry out what the civil authorities could not effect and a desultory warfare has been in progress ever since. A desperate skirmish occurred Wednesday of last week in which Major Wilkinson and six privates of Co. E, of the Third U. S. Infantry were killed, and eight wounded. Major Wilkinson was in the late Spanish war. The Indian squaws fought with more fury than the men, and the regulars who saw service at Santiago compared them to the fierce vultures of Cuba. Re-enforcements are being rushed in and the war if it can be called such, will probably not be one of long duration, though a general gathering of the tribes in that section would make trouble. Leech Lake, where the seat of the trouble is, is a large body of water in Minnesota, some seventy or eighty miles from the source of the Mississippi, in one of the wildest and most unfrequented sections of that great state. A large proportion of the Chippewas have expressed their entire loyalty to the United States and their lack of sympathy with the uprising of the Leech Lake Indians.

The report that the Emperor of China had been made way with shortly after his deposition, and which appeared to be authentic, has been proved false. The Emperor is still alive but kept under close surveillance, being little more than a prisoner of state in his own palace. There is not much question that if the emperor dowager should find him in the way, some means would be found to dispose of him.

Read and Run.

Cubans celebrated the revolt of 1898 this week.

The exports and imports for August show a gain.

Copper deposits have been discovered in the Yukon district.

Six more tin plate factories are to be erected at Avonmore, Pa.

New York produce dealers have lost heavily on goods shipped to Cuba.

It is reported that the Santa Fe Railroad and the North German Lloyd S. S. Co. are to establish another through line to the Orient.

The authorities in Mississippi have appealed to the Federal Government for aid in relieving the distress caused by the ravages of yellow fever.

Many rich New Yorkers are transferring their legal residence to some point outside the state in order to escape the excessive taxation rates.

The time for holding the next Christian Endeavor Convention has been selected. The dates are July 5-10. Detroit, Mich., is the meeting place.

The Cuban-American League has appealed to President McKinley to prevent the removal of Christopher Columbus' remains from Havana to Spain.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the W. C. T. U., was held in Boston this week, the program being unusually interesting.

The big forest fires in Colorado, which have already done immense damage, are gaining momentum again. The recent fall of snow did not check the flames as was hoped.

President Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Co., says that the plant to obtain gold from sea water is still running at Lubec and he has no doubt of the final success of the project.

Work on the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya has been abandoned as it has been found that fully fifty feet of the bottom is gone. The Maria Theresa is expected to leave Santiago for Norfolk or New York on October 18.

George Clark, of Merriam's Corner, near Concord, Mass., was plowing the other day and, glancing over his shoulder at the upturned furrows, saw something glistening in the sun. It proved to be a sixpence of 1652, a splendid specimen of the rare "pine-tree" currency, the first coinage of New England. In 1654 the General Court prohibited the trans-shipment out of its jurisdiction of more than 20 shillings "for necessary expenses" by any person. Officers were appointed to "examine all packs, persons, trunks, chests, boxes, or the like." The penalty was the seizure of the whole estate of the offender.

On the 12th instant Mr. and Mrs. Emerson N. Bullard of Franklin, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding by receiving their friends at their residence, the well known Fisher farm near Medway. This farm, by the way, has been in the family something over two hundred and fifty years. Many kind letters were received from friends and old neighbors of their earlier years now living in remote places, or incapacitated by age from being present in person, and there were several present who were at the wedding fifty years ago. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers and autumn leaves, an orchestra discoursed music, and a substantial collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are in excellent health. Mr. Bullard in particular being remarkably vigorous for seventy-eight. He called at the PLOUGHMAN office recently and paid his fifty-second consecutive annual subscription.

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Washington News.

Scarcely a farm subject is of more interest or greater importance than the utilization of the by-products of the dairy. Experience shows that in dairying, as in most lines of business and manufacture, there are waste products, and that upon the careful management of these often depends the difference between profit and loss in the business. Few lines there are now-a-days which are productive of such great profit as to leave the consideration of waste and details out of the question; if any such are discovered they are immediately embarked upon by so many people as to soon bring the profits down to the ordinary level where the utmost economy and intelligence must be practiced. The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a pamphlet on dairy by-products which should be in the hands of every dairyman, who don't know it all. The various divisions of the Department of Agriculture are run by scientific men, as a rule, but that does not hinder them from being as well practical men and practical farmers, from the secretary down, and when you get scientific qualities and common farm horse sense, the combination is what has given us advanced agriculture. Another thing that the Dairy Division is doing which will be a help to some people is collecting, arranging and compiling all the pure food laws of the various states. States are empowered of course to make any laws regulating purity in foods to be consumed by its people, but while a good deal of legislation has been had on this subject, it is by no means general nor is it always best advised. A digest of all the laws will be valuable. Congress has enacted what may be termed pure food laws for general effect, but these relate only to revenue matters. A man may not sell butterine and call it butter; but the basis that the revenue officers work upon is that in doing so he is evading the payment of a butter tax and at the same time receiving for his goods butter prices; not that the customer is being defrauded.

FORMULAS FOR INSECTICIDES.

Hardly an issue of any farm paper, especially in the spring, but has some request for or matter concerning insecticides and fungicides—proportions, amounts to be used, at what intervals, costs, etc. A bulletin just issued by the entomologist of the department fully covers this subject from the latest data obtainable and from the experiments of the department itself and its Experiment Stations. Not an insecticide or fungicide used but can be mixed at home after procuring the crude materials, and in most cases if the work be carefully done the results will be better than from the use of prepared material.

OTHER DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

A bulletin by Professor Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, just published by the Department entitled "Food; Nutritive Value and Cost," makes profitable reading not only for farmers and farmers' wives but any other people as well who are in the habit of eating. Ignorance, we are told, is the cause of much indigestion, due to the unbalanced diets found at many tables. Wheat, for instance is a wholesome and complete food, containing in proper proportions fat and muscle producing properties; yet nine out of ten persons eat wheat in such a form that it can do little in the way of muscle production. Practically all the gluten or nitrogen products are extracted by patent processes. People partake largely of white potatoes and imagine they are eating a wholesome and complete food. On the contrary they are eating an unbalanced diet as possible, the potato being practically all starch (and water) and containing no nitrogenous compounds. Professor Atwater states the case plainly and his reader must conclude that much harm exists to health and strength by one-sided diet, so common in this country. The bulletin gives the values of common foods as diets; the amount of nutrition they contain, shows whether they are fat or muscle producing and treats of the close relation of food to health.

Another bulletin prepared by George Hill, late manager and editor of The American Farmer, Illinois, treats of the subject of marketing farm produce. It contains practical suggestions relating to the packing of fruit, vegetables and meats for market and should be of value to farmers generally, especially to those making small or desultory shipments.

The Pomological Division has been recently getting in some handsome specimens of Japanese and other large chestnuts. Many persons having chestnut groves or woods on their lands are cutting them off and grafting to these improved varieties. Chestnuts worked over in this way make a splendid investment, as the grafts grow rapidly having the entire root system of the tree to force them, and also bear early, and such improved large chestnuts bring always a fancy price, and are always in demand. The bulletins above noted can be had free by addressing the Secretary.

Dr. Wiley, the chemist of the Department, is out of a job; that is to say, when he was over in Europe attending the Vienna convention and looking up beet and beet sugar methods in France and Germany, they moved out all his apparatus and tore down his office and laboratory (which is separate from the main Department building). This would have been pretty mean, if, on his return, he had not found a new building risen from the ashes of the old one, containing spacious offices and a splendid laboratory, worthy of the Department, and wherein he can have tested the eighteen odd thousand beet samples which are beginning to come in. This will be about four times as many as were tested last year. Dr. Wiley reports that the pole cause of the German animosity (and French, too) to Americans lies in

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the beet sugar question. Germans realize that if we obtain our sugar from our own possessions, or even if we later produce our own beet sugar, our immense market in this product will be closed against one of their largest and most important industries, and with the United States out of their reach, that their industry would be practically ruined. The Doctor visited one farm in Germany of 6,000 acres devoted exclusively to the raising of sugar beet seed. He was astonished at the highly improved appliances and methods—they were equal, he says, to Yankee methods. Improved steam plows, steam thrasher and cleaners, and everything else up-to-date. Notwithstanding the fact that the talk of annexing the Philippines has drawn attention away to some extent from our own beet sugar question, more work, as above indicated, is being done in this line than ever before. Of course, should the sugar of those islands or Cuba come into this country free it would knock domestic beet sugar into a cocked hat; that everybody admits, but many think that even in the event of the retention of the islands, this will not be the case. In the meantime, until something definite is known, it is not probable that any new beet sugar enterprises will be projected; however, farmers are sending in their samples and, if sugar is to be raised in the United States, it will be known where best it can be, and factory building and planting can start at once.

Contracts have been let by the Department for furnishing Congress with its annual feed seed scatterings. The Department and the Department officials should not be blamed because Congress makes them buy and send out seeds. Many people believe that free seed distribution is a crime, a useless waste of the people's money, as nobody wants the seeds and after they get them they don't come up. In former years there may have been something in this non-sprouting seed of the question, but under the present methods of testing, if the seed does not germinate, the seedmen get no pay for it. No sproutage, no pay. Also, if the seed does not come true to name, the Department relentlessly docks the seedman, and if there is much of this sort of thing, the docking process is liable to eat up all his profits. Some docking was done last year and it was noticed that the parties who furnished the seeds last year didn't bid low enough by considerable to get the contract again this year. This determining varieties and being able to actually show that extra early, high priced beet seed, for instance, is, or is not true to name, is made possible now by the establishment of a field testing department comprising a few acres, where samples are planted of the various seeds purchased by the Department. If they turn out as represented, all right; if not, the Department withholds some of the money due the seedman. This is a great scheme, as it is evident that much fraud could be practiced by adulterating choice, high priced seed with common seed of the same kind, which would show up well in the germinating tests. As a matter of fact much adulterated seed is sold by unscrupulous seedmen.

FARMERS ARE IMPOSED UPON.

Mr. Gilbert H. Hicks, who has charge of seed testing and inspection, has on his desk some very interesting data on the subject of seed adulteration practised by seedmen throughout the country. Many worthless seeds closely resemble others of economic value, and the two are mixed by unscrupulous dealers, much to their own profit and to the disadvantage of the farmers. Not only so, but in some cases objectionable grasses or weed seeds are introduced on the farm by buying adulterated seed for the sake of getting it cheaper. Mr. Hicks noted particularly a case of clover adulteration practised by a Baltimore firm. The seed of the yellow trefoil, which is a practically worthless plant, very closely resembles that of the red clover, and is grown in Germany in large quantities and shipped to this country for the purpose solely of adulteration. This Baltimore firm sent out several carloads of "clover seed" which upon examination and test was shown to contain about a third of yellow trefoil seed, besides other impurities. One farmer in Virginia bought one hundred bushels of this seed and samples sent in by him showed only fifty-seven per cent clover, with thirty-six per cent trefoil.

Another practice of some seedmen which makes the farmers and dairymen of Kentucky raving mad, is in adulterating their bluegrass seed with that of Canadian bluegrass, which looks almost exactly like the soft native bluegrass, but

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is worthless. Whole carloads of this grass seed come in from Canada and yet Mr. Hicks says that one thousand pounds would supply all the legitimate wants of the country. He advises that farmers buying bluegrass seed look carefully for the Canada thistle spine which is usually found in the Canada seed but has, of course, no business in bluegrass seed. The state of Maine has passed a law requiring the inspection of all seeds passing her borders and this would certainly be a wise action for every state, if not for the country at large, as it is well known that most of our bad weeds have been brought into the country with some seed being imported, and which would have been either rejected or subjected to cleaning had inspection been enforced. A notable instance of this is the Russian thistle which came into the country at the time that considerable quantities of flax seed was being imported. It would have cost comparatively little to have examined this seed, but this was not done, yet the government appropriated a million dollars later in the game, in vain endeavors to stamp out the pest.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

World Over.

Calcutta has been declared free of plague.

An elaborate scheme is being devised to supply the people of Great Britain with a daily service of American dressed beef. Armour & Co. are the promoters.

The Swedish expedition which was sent out to find some trace, if possible, of Prof. Andree and his balloon, have thus far proved unsuccessful.

The troops in Egypt who gained the victory at Khartoum are reported to be dying like flies from enteric disorders, supposed to be due to canned beef and indulgence in cheap spirits.

The "Christian Endeavor" gunboat Callao (so called because the prize crew put on her consisted of Endeavorers from the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet) did conspicuously gallant service in the capture of Manila.

Thousands participated in the ceremonies in Dublin on the anniversary of Parnell's death, including members of the Parnell family, of the House of Commons, and deputations from various societies throughout the country.

Christian Endeavor is keeping pace with General Kitchener in the Sudan. A soldier Endeavorer from Cairo, who was assigned to hospital work at Darnales Camp, has organized a Christian Endeavor society. In Cairo an Arabic-speaking society of twenty has been added to the two flourishing English-speaking societies.

Baroness von Teuffel (Blanche Willis Howard) died in Germany last week. She is well known as the author of "One Summer," "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," and other stories. Her birthplace was Bangor, Me., but after the success of her first book "One Summer," she went to Germany to continue her literary career and also to study music. She was a musician of considerable ability and attended the first performance of "Lohengrin" in Stuttgart, in company with the composer, Wagner, and his niece.

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OUR HOMES.

WILD FLOWERS.

I know their haunts, the lovely things, with shy, uplifted faces; From sheer delight here, I think, in shady wooded places I know the little that breathe the heights, the cups that scent the valleys, And all the troop procession that Nature's loveliest rallies.

Even of the lingering snows had gone, I found a few bluebells; Beneath their screen of withered leaves, a vestal faintly flushing; Then, later, came a purer snow, when dogwood blossoms shined; Lit starry tapers in the trees as daylight was declining.

To-day the aster's purple plumes beside the way are gleaming; The blue-fringed gentian near the brook in casual grace is dreaming; The golden-rod is everywhere, the woodbine's scarlet splendor; Shines softened through the silver haze that floats in radiance tender.

The mountain laurel's pink and white, it filled my heart's desire; My fingers thrilled with gladness when I culled the dear sweet-brier; For violets and buttercups, for acres bright with clover; The honey-bee and I alike ranged miles of beauty over.

Such fields on fields with daisies pied! such ferns in glowing hollows! And oh! the rich marsh-mallow's bloom, where who the path that follows; Shall find the cardinal's regal flag, and through the reeds and grasses Discover homes of timid birds that build in guarded places.

Alas! the frost is coming soon, the wildwood flowers shall vanish; The wintry cold, the cruel winds, the gentle things will banish; But patience, heart! they'll only sleep, and in the glad spring weather Once more the flowers and I will keep a festival together.

—Harper's Bazar.

AN OLD LADY'S HOME.

Mrs. Brigham was in a state of utter disgust. She had come home the week before and remarked with great complacency that she did hope Mrs. Warner would appreciate the extra efforts made in her behalf, for it had taken a good bit of diplomacy and no small amount of labor to induce the managers to accept her without the usual fee, but that finally they had been successful, and the way to the Old Ladies' Home was at last opened for Mrs. Warner.

It had been impossible to raise money sufficient to pay the amount required, but after much deliberation, the trustees had decided to accept Mrs. Brigham's proffer, and use the rental of a small house, of which Mrs. Warner had a life lease, as part payment.

There had been many who had said with emphasis that it was a shameful thing that the widow of Rafe Warner should be compelled to want for anything, so generous, so liberal, had he been during his life, and the whole of his comfortable provision for her was lost in one of the too common bank failures, in which human sharks remorselessly swallow the means of their victims. Although much sympathy was felt and expressed, the fact remained that Mrs. Warner had not been far from starvation during the preceding winter. She had made no complaint, but kindly disposed persons had made the matter known to Mrs. Brigham, who, in her capacity as director of a half dozen charitable enterprises, and contributor to a dozen others, for she was nothing if not charitable, had seemed the one to take the matter in hand. She had done her best and relieved many of her wants, without discovering that starvation would have been only a little harder to the poor woman.

Mrs. Brigham felt indignant, and no wonder, for after all her efforts to get her admitted to the Home, Mrs. Warner had cried like a child and begged to remain where she was. To do Mrs. Brigham justice, it was not alone for praise and gratitude she worked for others, but she did like to have her work appreciated, and enjoyed managing other people's affairs. If, sometimes, she overlooked individuality, and clasped her poor people together, as a man would a flock of sheep, it is but due to her to remember that she attempted and accomplished a great deal for others, and being human, it follows that even her good works should have a flavor of herself.

"I'll go over and get little Miss Vincent to take her in hand," she said, after a little reflection. "She'll make her listen to reason if any one can, and after all that's been said and done I'm ashamed to have the matter end like this."

Little Miss Vincent was a valuable adjunct to Mrs. Brigham, though the latter had looked askance two years before when Miss Vincent's father had sent his annual check to her with a note saying that his daughter would hereafter take his wife's place on the board and asking that any deficiency in finances be referred to him, as he was desirous of continuing his support to the work in which his dead wife had been so interested. The check was altogether too large to admit of any objection being made to his suggestion, though the mature woman felt that "that slip of a girl" was really too young to be of much value in their councils, but they soon learned that Agnes Vincent brought a devoted heart and life to the service, and, in her pleasant, winning way, accomplished much that they would not attempt.

"Of course I will go," she answered Mrs. Brigham, and I think I can put the matter in such a light that she will be glad to consent; but within a half hour after going over to Mrs. Warner's she had gone entirely over to the enemy, and was doing her utmost to contrive in some way so that the old lady need not leave her home.

Mrs. Warner was taking up a few late dahlias and tying up some geraniums when Miss Vincent came, and the look upon her face, as she learned her errand, went to the girl's heart.

"Oh, if they would only let me alone, I would die before I would ask for anything," she sobbed. "I didn't ask for anything last winter; some one told me I was suffering, but oh, Miss Vincent, if you'd lived here as long as I have, and loved every stick and stone

in the yard, every bit of wood in the old house, you wouldn't want to leave it either. It takes so little to keep me, and I would rather have only half enough to eat here than everything over there. I hate a prison and that's all them institutions be," she finished, forgetting grammar in her earnestness.

Miss Vincent talked long and kindly to the poor old soul, who finally sobbed out that she wished she could die and be out of people's way, adding, "If only my boys had lived, I could make a home here for them and be a burden to no one."

Her visitor looked up quickly, a thought flashing across her mind. She put out her hand: "Just a moment, Mrs. Warner. I almost believe that I can help you in your own way instead of in ours. I know that when strong men walk the streets in search of work and fail to find it, that it seems almost impossible that you can have work brought to you, but I think we can accomplish it. Your remark about making a home for your boys was the electric spark I needed. There are many boys in whom I am interested who have no home. They have a place to eat and sleep for which they pay more than they can afford. Now I think that you and I will give them a home. You have this house which is very fortunate. How many boys do you think you can cook for and attend to generally, except the washing? For I do not wish you to overdo, but the boys whom I shall get will be glad to give you \$2.50 a week, apiece, which will give you \$10 in all. Should you find it impossible to get fuel with that amount I will help you out, but you will find it ample I think, for everything, as many families are brought up nicely on \$10 a week, when rent has to be paid besides. This will not leave you much for your own work, but it will supply you with good food, a warm home, and I think a little extra. Each boy must give you a quarter a week for washing, and then you can have some woman come in and do the washing and ironing for you, and any little odd job you may wish done. There are plenty of women who will be glad to come and work for you an entire day for a dollar. What do you think of it?"

"Think of it! Never so long as she lives will Miss Vincent forget the utter abandon of joy with which the woman received her proposition. She went down on her knees, clung to her skirts and cried out that she was an angel. The transition from almost a pauper to one who could work for others, even hire another woman to help her, was too much for her over wrought nerves, and Miss Vincent feared an attack of hysteria, but she gradually calmed her, as she went on with her calculation of items and their probable cost, which would be required to make the experiment a success.

"Give them plenty of plain food," she said, "it will be cheaper than food they are going to pay for, and I wish them to have all the liberties you can give them and still keep within the bounds. Give each of them a key, for boys like to be trusted, yet have it understood that you do not wish the house open, ordinarily, after a certain hour, and I think they will respect your wishes. I know, of course, what boys I shall send you, and I shall trust you to make it as homelike as possible for them, for they have no homes of their own. I will see that they have good reading matter. They are inclined to be a little musical, and I believe we can so interest them that they will be better men than they would otherwise have been."

All the mother in Mrs. Warner was aroused and she began preparing for the boys as if they were really her own, and mentally decided that they should have some genuine homemade bread and doughnuts, to say nothing of mince pie, and a chicken at Christmas. She knew even better than Miss Vincent that ten dollars a week would run the house with a fair margin, for she was a clever cook and excellent cook. The furniture was there in plenty, and she was glad that she could again be of use.

That evening Miss Vincent went to the evening school where she expected to meet the boys. She told them of the plan she had made them, saying: "You know the college boys gather in a house and hire a woman to cook for them, finding they can live much cheaper in a club than when each pays for separate board. This will be very much the same, only this lady does not expect to charge you for her work. You will have no wages to pay, but she will of course board you, and you will each be at liberty to bring home fruit or anything extra you may wish, if you have friends come to visit you. We have made the price low, and expect you not only to appreciate that, but also the fact that you will really be at home, for this is what I expect my many boys to do: go to this old lady's home and help make one for her and yourselves at the same time."

"We're going to found an old lady's home rather early in life I think, don't you, Miss Vincent?" laughed one of the boys who was thoroughly delighted with the proposed plan.

She selected four of the boys whom she had found the most trustworthy in her dealing with them, and the next week found them snugly settled in their new home. The plan was a success in every way; at the expiration of three months the boys begged that another bed might be set up so that two more of their friends could have the same advantages. Mrs. Warner consulted with Miss Vincent and they concluded that by hiring a little extra work done it could be managed.

Mrs. Brigham was good enough and unselfish enough to be really pleased, though she said, "No one but you, Agnes, would ever have thought of such a thing. I am sure you deserve a great deal of credit."

"Oh, no," laughed Miss Vincent, "I just knew the boys without any home, and here this woman without any boys, so I simply brought them together, and presto! the thing was done, and my old lady's home complete."—Northern Christian Advocate.

Our safety is not chiefly in strength of will, but in cleaving to a holier companionship which shall arouse the better elements of the soul. Ephraim Peabody.

OCTOBER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Art, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath! When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf, And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief!

And the year smiles as it draws near its death. Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay In the gay woods and in the golden air, Like to a good old age released from care. Journeying, late and serenely, away. In such a bright, late quiet, would that I Might wear out like thee, would that I brook,

And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks And music of kind voices ever nigh; And when my last end twinkled in the glass, I pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

THE WORKINGS OF A NEW ENGLAND CONSCIENCE.

Miss Hannah Davis sat in her accustomed rocker and began to sway gently to and fro. Rocking was helpful to thinking, and just now she was perplexed.

It was a question of conscience—a New England conscience at that; moreover, it began with a capital C. "I've got it in the house, and I might as well make it up," she mused.

"It was a dress—a silk dress—a relic of days gone by. 'It's been lying there all these years,' she went on, 'and it seems real kind of sinful packed away there and not doing a soul a mite of good. It ain't right to have things put away 'where moth and rust doth corrupt.'"

She quoted this Bible authority with satisfaction. And 'twould look awful handsome made up. I guess 'twould be becoming, too."

She blushed guiltily, as if the thought were too vain for contemplation. "And it would save me buying too," she added, hastily. "My old almsman isn't very good. I've turned and washed it till it really ain't decent, and 'twould cost considerable to buy a new one. And this dress all right in the house and costing nothing."

"I suppose folks would think I was terrible extravagant, but, then, I don't care. I guess if I give the money I'd take for a new black dress and give it to the missionary society, and wear the silk instead, nobody can find fault; but then, I ain't obliged to tell 'em, anyway."

"They don't know how much I give to church purposes, and they couldn't say nothing even if I bought the silk outright. But then I ain't doing that. 'It's really saving. And it's awful handsome, too,' she added in an undertone.

Miss Hannah surveyed herself in the small mirror. She readjusted the light, and then moved it from one side to the other, that she might see the image reflected more clearly. It was a very neat little figure that she saw. A somewhat wrinkled face, yet with a touch of youth, and a pleased light in the steel-blue eyes.

The golden-brown silk shimmered and shone and reflected the rays of light. I shall look better than any one there," she said half aloud.

As well as any one," she corrected. "And I shan't tell any one that it's an old silk made over. That ain't necessary. You needn't tell all the money, Aunt Jane used to say, and I'm sure she was a very good woman."

She smiled happily as she gave one parting glance and turned away. There was a perceptible stir when Miss Hannah Davis, closely followed by her sister-in-law, entered the parsonage.

"Hannah Davis's got a new dress," some one whispered loudly as she passed through a little knot of women on the way to the bedroom to lay aside her wraps.

"And it's a silk one, too." The eyes of the entire assembly were on her as she emerged from the little room and sank down into the nearest empty chair without making the usual round of hands shaking.

"She feels stuck up," one woman whispered to her neighbor. "Well, I guess a silk dress don't make her better'n the rest of us." The speaker raised her head and spoke across the intervening sitters to Miss Hannah.

"We were just talking about a subscription, Miss Hannah," she said in very audible tones. "It's for the Leavitts. You know them. They're had awful luck lately, and there's a lot due on the mortgage, and we thought if we could just give them a little lift it would be real Christian like."

"I think 'twould be real nice," Miss Hannah assented warmly. "I'll be glad to give something, though I can't give much, you know."

She blushed as she spoke. All eyes were on her in the most uncomfortable way. Why did they kind of smile? They must know she didn't have much money.

Could she afford to give fifty cents, she wondered. "Well, how much will you give?" The voice came with startling distinctness.

"Five dollars," said Miss Hannah, started visibly. What were they thinking of? Her hands fell into her lap. They touched the smooth silk. "It's an old!"—she started to say, but the words died on her lips.

"What did you say?" her tormentor leaned forward. The minister's wife was standing in the door, smiling. Miss Hannah sent her lips tight.

"Yes, you can put me down for five," she said, in a metallic voice. A thrill seemed to pass through the room. Then some newcomers entered, and eager attention was turned to them.

"I hope you realize that you are properly punished for your sinful pride, Hannah Davis," she said, as she looked the door of her little room that night, and hastily took off the offending dress. "It was vanity all the time that made you do it, and you know it, but tried to save your conscience with saying it was 'economy.'"

She spoke rapidly.



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An important department in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, a weekly magazine founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728.

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"If you was so terrible anxious about being economical," scornfully, "why didn't you make over that magenta to delaine? 'Twouldn't have been half as becoming, but 'twould have been just as economical. But you didn't think of that, did you?" A pause.

"And then you tried to hush your conscience by saying you'd give the money a new dress would cost to the missionary society."

"And now—now you've gone and given \$5 to that woman for her subscription, and you couldn't afford and you knew you couldn't afford it, and it's a sin to spend money you can't afford."

She stared hard at the dress. "And then you was scared into it because you was proud, and pride is another sin. You didn't want them to think but what you could buy the dress and give away money, too. That makes three sins."

She closed her lips tight, then resolutely crossed the room and wrapped a clean piece of cotton about the neatly folded dress.

Then she went to the little davenport and wrote two notes. Into one she slipped a five-dollar bill, and directed it to the treasurer of the missionary society, then she directed the other to the minister's wife and went steadily across the room and pinned it on the bundle.

"I shall send it over the first thing in the morning," she said. A happier light crept into her eyes as she blew out the candle.

"I guess my conscience will rest easier now," she said.—Commercial Tribune.

Her Unhappy Infirmary.

He was an angular man with gray ear-whiskers. He gave up his seat in the crowded car with an alacrity which spoke well for the cheerfulness of his disposition. The lady who took the proffered seat was stout and haughty. She slipped into the vacant seat without a word. The angular man looked at her thoughtfully. Then he stooped over and said:

"I had an uncle, ma'am, that had just the same affliction. 'Sir!' said the stout lady, with an insulted toss of her head. 'Yes,' continued the angular man, 'he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 'th' to save his blessed neck. That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, and the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 's.' It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son's name was Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long, ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation. "You are insulting," she snorted. "Well, I don't wonder you hate to have anybody refer to it," said the angular man, with great cheerfulness. "But I couldn't help noticing it when you took my seat, and weren't able to say 'Thank you.' I wouldn't have minded it in the least if you said, 'Sank you.' Oh, do you get off here? Good day, ma'am. Never mind the thanks."

And the stout lady flounced down the street to take the next car.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

The Foreigner's Point of View.

There is an American woman brave enough to speak French to a Frenchman, and who once embarrassed her Parisian tailor by entreating him to make the trousers of her gown very large.

"I thought," she comments pathetically, "I had a good French word for 'sleeves.'"

Another intrepid creature travelling in Germany, committed an even more fatal mistake. Stopping in front of a cabman, she asked in her most charming manner, "Are you engaged?"

"Nein," responded the surprised cabman. "Will you take me?" was the next most natural question.

"Nein, nein!" cried the man and drove away at a furious pace. When the pretty woman learned that she had used a word which means engaged to be married, she looked very mournful.

"He gave just one glance at me," she said, "and that satisfied him. He was off like lightning."

A smiling sunder was committed by a bright Pole studying at one of our famous colleges. He was reading Theocritus and came to the phrase which is usually translated "consumed with love." The foreigner made a little pause, and then, with an evident enjoyment of the text, continued, "roasted by Aphrodite."

An Italian was carried into a Boston hospital in a feverish condition. The nurse had considerable difficulty in getting his temperature, and finally putting the bulb under her own tongue, firmly closed her lips. The man nodded intelligently, allowed the thermometer to be placed in his mouth, and watching the nurse's face for commendation, he calmly bit off the bulb!

The employees of a factory were in the habit of holding weekly concerts. One evening a new man, who had just come from England, was present, and was especially pleased with the singing of a popular song. Wishing to prolong the applause, some of the men called "Encore, encore." This did not meet the newcomer's views. Rising to his feet he shouted in a slow but indignant bass, "Encore be hanged. Let the same chap sing again."

A young American of German parentage tells a delightful story of the days when his knowledge of English was slight. He was playing in the snow with some little American boys, but the unintelligible talk of his companions was a very grave drawback to his enjoyment. Finally he could stand it no longer. Lapsing on a mound the boys had made, he waved his small arms and exhorted them:

"Ach, sprechen Deutsche und dann kann wir alle verstehen!" ("Oh, speak German and then we can all understand it!")—New York Observer.

The Child's World.

A child's world is a very strange and a very narrow place. He has not been in it very long; he has not learned to look much higher than the level of his own eyes. Father and mother represent to him the utmost stretch of power and authority. They make or mar his life. It is theirs to render it absolutely happy, or to make it for the time being miserably wretched. Nothing is so remarkable as the power of forgiveness and forgetfulness in a little child, and,

indeed, these precious small beings have occasion very often to forgive and forget in their intercourse with us. It is quite in our power to teach them generosity by the simple method of accounting them early to share their little possessions. A child's gift should be regarded as quite as much his own as the gift of an older person.

Training in truthfulness should also be atmospheric. A child should never learn that there is such a thing as a lie in the world. Every promise made to him should be kept. By no means should threats be made, but if, unfortunately, a parent has made a threat, the threat should be fulfilled in case it is condition exists. The wisest mother will refrain from showing any disbelief of the thing her child tells her. Frequently little children are blamed for untruthfulness, when simply, in their inexperience and lack of vocabulary, they are not able to describe a thing just as we see it, or their vivid imagination leads them to dream dreams and see visions to which older eyes are blind.

It is firmly held to be true, that a child who has never been deceived and who is always believed will be a truthful child.

Many a poor little one is terrified into deceit by the harsh measures taken by the very parents who long to see the child transparently true. Much sooner than we think it possible, little children begin to understand the ideals of those around them.

The parent who confidently, and may I add shamelessly, relates a story of double-dealing in the presence of his boys and girls need never be surprised if they, too, attempt to over-reach in their play, and by and by in their work.—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

GEMS.

The distinction between Christianity and all other systems of religion consists largely in this, that in these others, men are found seeking after God, while Christianity is God seeking after men.—Thomas Arnold.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good without the help of being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.—Phillips Brooks.

There are many intelligent men who think the world growing worse. I can not agree with them. I believe that, on the whole, the sun sets on a better world every night. But progress is not indisputable, while our material progress is. No one questions the reality or the magnitude of the latter. The increase of material wealth is simply prodigious. There has been no corresponding increase in our wealth of literature and of noble ideas; no such massing of moral and spiritual treasure. It is not imperative to say that there has been more material progress during the nineteenth century than during the entire preceding history of the race. No one thinks of making a similar statement concerning the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind. Nor would anyone venture the assertion that we in America have surpassed European peoples in moral and intellectual growth as we have in material development.—Josiah Strong, D. D.

FARMS FOR SALE.

PERSONAL INCLUDED.—Farm free and clear; 20 acres, will keep 4 or 5 head; 1 1/2 miles to station, stores, and P. O. Children taken as door for school. Apples, peaches, plums, asparagus bed, small fruits; 2 story house, 7 rooms, carriage house, barn and cellar, henery; all in good condition. Fine rock maple shade; horse, cow, 30 or 40 fowls, domestic weight, farm wagon, all small tools. All for \$2500, half cash. 24 miles from Boston, main line; other farms shown same day.

A MONEY MAKER. 220 acre farm, 2 miles from Attleboro, one of the best markets in state, and 30 from Boston. Farm is well divided, large amount of wood and timber, including a most valuable growth ready to cut; year's sale of wood at \$4.50 per cord is assured. Tillage land level, free from stone, all worked by machinery. There is a retail milk route of 200 quarts daily; yearly sales of milk amount to over \$3500; been managed by present owner over 30 years; losses from sales for last three years will not exceed \$15. Books open for inspection. With above mentioned is included 21 fine cows, 3 horses, all tools, vehicles and farm machinery. Ice pond on place, new ice house, filled. One nice house, 10 finished rooms, another older one rented for \$3.50 per month; stock barn 32x64, large carriage house, 2 other barns. 1 1/2 miles without question one of the best farm properties on the market today. The yearly milk and wood sales exceed \$4000 and can be increased readily. If you want a bargain look this up. We invite inspection. Full particulars apply to J. A. WILLEY, Exclusive Agent, 10 & 12 Federal St., rm. 12, Boston.

FRUIT CRANKS READ THIS.—Situating within 1/2 mile of W. D. Hinds' celebrated Peach Orchard, that for several years past have been awarded the prize by the Mass. Horticultural Society as the best fruit garden in the State. Farm contains over 100 acres of land, equally divided into tillage, pasture and wood land; land rolls and free from rocks, especially adapted to fruit growing through this section, as it is above the old line 1 1/2 miles to Depot, 2 to Stores, P. O. and Church, 1/4 to school; near good neighbors; keeps 7 head and 4 horses; all 12x12; running water supply; buildings 1 1/2 miles. Apple, 30 Pear, 100 Peach Trees, 1 acre Strawberry, 1 1/2 acres Blackberries, (3000 quarts. Bix, 100 crates Strawberry) 2 1/2 story house, 9 rooms; good shade; barn 32x45, all connects with and barn; new shop 20x24; 2 hen houses; all buildings in good condition. Price \$3500, \$1000 down. Apply to W. D. HINDS, Townsend, Mass., who will show it by appointment. J. A. WILLEY, 10 & 12 Federal St., Boston.

STOCK AND GRASS FARM. 85 acres. One mile to station and P. O. 27 to Boston. House 6 rooms, barn 30x85, annex 22x55, shed and wagon shed; all buildings painted and in good condition; well shaded; 600 peach, well fruited, 175 plums just beginning to ripen; 25 apple trees, 10 cows, par horses, 50 fowls, all farming tools, crops, and 50 tons in barn. Price for all \$2000.

CUTS NEARLY 100 TONS HAY, will pasture 20 to 35 head, running water in all buildings by pipe; 427 acres, finely located, everything in thrifty condition, hay having been spent on place. Quantities of apples, pear, plums and cherries 1 mile to depot, P. O. Stores; two other villages within 1 1/2 miles. Good two-story house, 10 rooms, 40x60, one 30x40, one 20x20; carriage house, 2 1/2, other out-buildings. Borders land some sheet of water 1/4 mile. Price \$4000, \$1000 cash, which is less than buildings cost. Large list of farms and village places, for particulars of which address R. H. CANACIA, Warren, N. H., or J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES CONNECTING River Farm. 80 acres in tillage; 60 of this being one field. Perfect land; every foot tillable and very productive. 70 acres pasture, 50 wood and timber. 300,000 feet timber ready for market. Mill less than 1/4 mile of farm. Nice old apple farm house, some 12 or 14 rooms. Barns 100x12 and 12x45 and connected; pigsty 12x15. All newly painted and arranged in the most convenient and convenient order. Cellar under entire barn divided into four sections, running water in each section. Water to all buildings from two large falling springs, 150 tons silo. Stable fitted with the "Bridwell Adjustable Stall." Cuts 100 tons hay and fodder. Keeps 65 head cattle, 5 horses, 30 sheep and 60 swine. This farm is only five minutes from station; stores, churches and schools near. This valuable property is offered with or without stock and tools. As a stock farm it cannot be excelled. Investigate this. Persons examined. Photograph at office of J. A. WILLEY.

LEVEL, FREE FROM ROCKS—1 1/2 miles to stores, P. O. Schools and Church; large pasture door to meet every trial. Splendid set of buildings, house of 6 or 9 rooms, connected with barn and all painted white, granite and stone. Farm contains 40 acres, borders pond on back and has cottage which runs in summer for parties, and in fall to gunners. Large straw berry bed, apple orchard of 2000 bbls. in season. Price only \$2500, and only 25 miles from Boston. Lake is 1/2 mile long, same wide. Photo. at office of J. A. WILLEY.

DECEMBER CO.—Farm 150 acres, 2 miles to station. 1 mile to electric; 30 acres Knapton moving, 45 pasture, 25 meadow. Balance woodland, cuts 60 tons hay, will easily cut 75 tons; milk sold at door; 80 apple trees, pear and peaches; good land. Watered by well springs and aqueduct. House 2 story, 12 rooms in good order. Barns 36x60 and 32x40 with sheds, cornbarn, work shop, etc. Price \$4000. Suitable for gentlemen's farm or country residence. In town of low tax rate.

ILL HEALTH.—Compels owner to sell this 37 acre village fruit and poultry farm, located in town known for its educational advantages. Farm is 30 rods from R. R. station and 4 1/2 miles to village. Attractive 2-story house of 13 rooms bay windows, handsome lawn with shrubbery and shade trees; 8 ft. cellar under whole house, (perfect for keeping fruit). Barn 35x40 with 12 stalls; all buildings in best of condition and newly painted; on high land, slightly and healthy. Best of water in all buildings. Milk sold at door. 2 1/2 miles to city of Marlboro, 15 to Worcester. Land is rolling, acutely sloping equally divided; cuts 26 tons hay, 100 tons silo keeps at present 4 cows and 2 horses, but will carry a much larger stock. Poultry houses for 300 to 400 hens; main one 25x50, 2 stories; others are 12x18, 12x20, 10x30, in good repair. Fruit consists of



THE HORSE.

Maxims for the Stable.

Men who handle horses should study the mental as well as the physical constitution of the noble animals. The study is not a mere fad or whim idea, for the horse is so constantly in contact with humanity that he is subjected to many things that are contrary to his nature. In domestication the horse must depend for everything upon those who own him or, at least, who care for him in the stable and drive him. Every attendant should keep certain things in mind always. Here are a few of these things:

You can get no more power from a horse than you give him in his food.

Yelling and jerking the bit confuse a horse and advertise a blockhead.

The horse is man's invaluable helper and should be treated as a friend.

Any fool can ruin a team, but a wise driver maintains its value.

The best drivers talk much to their animals.

Your horse needs water oftener than you.

A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

A rise in one foot in ten doubles the draft.

Balking is sometimes caused by abuse, over-loading or tight harness. Never strike or hurt a balker. Stuff cloth in his ears, or hold up his foot and tinker with it fully three minutes. Divert his attention, and do it kindly.

No horse should wear a shoe more than four weeks.

The whip costs more than it saves. Put it up.

Blinders are useless and injurious. Cut them off.

Wide tires save much horse power. But few farm horses really need shoes.

Quiet and patient drivers are worth twice as much as any others.

Your horse intends to please you, but does not always know your wishes.

Dark or damp stables cause low spirits and various diseases.

Axle grease pays 1000 per cent. profit. Good blankets are profitable and save food, if wisely used.

Cruelty qualifies for crime; they are close neighbors. It is cruel and silly to whip a horse for fright. Soothe him with kind words.

The Mouth of the Horse.

Some knowledge of the mouth of the horse is necessary to every horse owner and also to every driver; for to guide a horse properly one must understand how the bit should be placed in its mouth and whether or not it is adapted to the particular horse by which it is worn. The division of the horse's mouth are, the lips, the teeth and gums, the bars, the lingual canal, the tongue and the palate.

The lips are wonderfully expressive in the high-bred, intelligent horse. The upper lip, which is always the more mobile, is longer, larger, and more constricted at its base than the lower lip. Both lips are covered externally by a fine skin upon which grow the long, stiff hairs that are called "tentacles," and the short, fine, thick hairs that belong to the ordinary hairs of the horse's coat. The tentacles are organs of touch and are very sensitive, taking the place of fingers, or of hands. The internal face of both lips is concave and is covered by the buccal mucous membrane, which is always raw in health. The free borders of the lips are thin and beveled. The commissures are the points where the two lips become continuous. In ordinary conditions they are perfectly closed, slightly round, and quite thick.

Teeth and gums. The horse has forty teeth; the mare, thirty-six. The mucous membrane surrounding them forms the gums, which should be rosy, thick, and adherent. As the horse ages, the gums grow pale and recede from the teeth.

The bars are found in the interior interdental space on each side of the mouth, and are covered by the mucous membranes. The conformation of the bars is of great importance with regard to the degree of pain that a horse suffers from the pressure of the bit. They support the canon of the bit and they extend between the canine and the first molar teeth. In the mare the bars are

longer because the tusks are undeveloped. If the bars are elevated or sharp, pressure upon them will cause intense pain; but if they are round, they are more callous. According to Armand Goubaux and Gustave Barrier, in their valuable work upon "The Exterior of the Horse," "Most horses whose mouths have been abused with the bit by inexperienced riders or drivers present round and depressed bars. * * The bars may be the seat of wounds sufficiently grave to prevent the use of the animal for a variable period of time. Due to forcible traction on the bridle, these wounds may terminate in caries, fistula, and exfoliation of a part of the bone which forms their base, and leave a permanent deformity."

The lingual canal is the space in which the tongue is situated, and its depth should be in proportion to the size of the tongue. The width of the canal is always in relation with the size of the tongue.

The tongue of the horse completely fills the mouth when the jaws are in opposition. In a normal state it should always be kept in the interior of the buccal cavity. It helps greatly to support the bit.

The palate is the upper wall of the buccal cavity, but only a portion of it is visible when one examines the cavity of the mouth. Thickness and inflammation of the palate is known as "lam-pas," a trouble which comes from the irritation of dentition, and is not pathological, as some persons believe. Nothing, in fact, is more cruel than the barbarous practice of burning the jaws to reduce the swelling.

The mouth should be examined to see if the grinders or the tusks are making their way through the gums. In that case, two incisions, one across the other, may be made on the tooth, and the horse will find instant relief.—Our Dumb Animals.

Making Payments.

For many years I have made it a practice to settle up all accounts and begin the new year with a clean slate. A few days before Christmas I stepped into the office of a lumber dealer to square up. "Well," said the dealer, "you never fail to show up about this season." Then as he took down his book, he continued: "Do you know that you are the only man in this locality beside myself who settles up all his accounts at the close of the year? I have referred to your practice quite a number of times when talking to people owing me, and while all have readily admitted that it is a most excellent one, none display any inclination to follow it."

As a general thing I pay cash on the spot for all purchases, but occasionally it is inconvenient to carry money, or I am unable to ascertain just at the time just how much material I need. In such cases as these I have the dealer make a minute of the amount on a small memorandum I always have in my vest pocket. This little memorandum effectually settles any disputes about the amounts involved, because it is all there in black and white in the seller's own handwriting.

Just before the strike of the coal miners last summer I bought a load of coal. As I had not heard of the strike until I reached town, and there being but one car load of coal in I secured my load before I discovered that my funds were short. As usual in such cases I had the dealer make a minute of it in my book, and a couple of days later dropped in and paid the bill, being careful to note that it was duly checked off.

After the strike was over and the coal began to come in again I bought 150 bushels for winter. When it was hauled I went in to pay for it and found that the dealer had charged me with the load obtained before the strike. I showed him my memorandum containing date and amount, and that it was marked paid. He went to his pile of books and soon found the one with the account in it, and also found it was paid and checked, and then he apologized profusely for his mistake.

Horse Owners Should Use

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The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

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It is a HUMAN REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, etc., and is the only one of its kind.

WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than any other remedy of any kind or of any nature.

Four bottles of Caustic Balsam sold in Warrenton to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Treat your horse well and he will treat you well. Give him a bed of German Peat Moss, C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, Boston, Mass.

A small memorandum book that can be carried in the vest pocket is far better than a lot of loose receipts. A man does not often go to town without a vest on, and his little book is always with him. Any dealer will jot the purchases he makes down in it, and if paid, so mark it. Then he has a complete record of monies paid out, bills unpaid, etc., etc., to refer to at any time.

Some farmers of my acquaintance always pay bills exceeding \$1 with checks. This is a very good plan when it can be followed, for the checks returned by the bank are proof that the amount has been paid. Two men I know always write on the check what the payment is for. Two others write on the back of each check what the payment is for, whether in full or only in part, and when the article was delivered or service rendered, something like this: "2 calves full, del. 12, 31, '97;" or, "Labor, 2 mths, full, 9, 3, '97—11, 4, '97." The first means that the payment was for two calves, was paid in full, and that they were delivered on the 21st day of December, '97. The second means that the payment was in full for two months' labor, beginning Sept. 3, 1897, and ending Nov. 4, 1897.

These checks are of course, returned by the bank, and they form a complete memorandum of all transactions and are filed away for future reference. In view of the disputes and lawsuits caused by defective memory, insufficient data and plain rascality, every farmer should adopt some method by which he can prove that payments have been made, and exactly when.—Practical Dairyman.

Saving Vegetables.

Among the many studies which must necessarily occupy the gardener's mind, that of the weather is one of importance. Experience and strict observations alone teach him to see the signs of approaching changes and how to act accordingly. At this season of the year he must naturally look for the approach of frost. It sometimes comes rather suddenly, but the watchful man is seldom caught unawares.

Tomatoes are one of the most easily damaged subjects, and on healthy plants there will be quite a number of fruits sufficiently matured that they will ripen up and be perfectly good if picked up, when the first signs of approaching frost are seen and placed in some bright airy place. They should be spread in single layers and turned over occasionally to insure even ripening.

Sweet corn is not so easily damaged as the above, but still sufficiently easy that it is better to take the precaution to pull all the sufficiently matured, tying them in bunches and hanging them in an airy dry shed or some such place. In this way they can be kept good for from two to three weeks.

Lima beans that are anyway well filled may also be saved. Though the damage to these is not so apparent as to some of the others, they are rendered bitter and harsh to taste if subjected to freezing. Spread thinly and kept in a cool place they keep fresh for a considerable time. Those still remaining that have become too hard for using in a green state may be dried for seed or for winter use.

Egg plants may also be kept fresh for weeks, if harvested before they have been touched by frost, but if once damaged, though slightly, then good bye to their keeping.

There are several others, such as peppers, okra, etc., that can be saved and their season considerably extended by a little care and forethought.

Though a few degrees of frost will not harm squash and pumpkins as far as the fruit is concerned, it doesn't take many degrees to spoil the plants, after which the fruits had better be gathered as soon as possible as they gain nothing by being left after the foliage is destroyed and damaging frosts might occur. Like most other subjects for winter keeping it is necessary that they be placed in such a situation and in such a way that they have the advantage of a free circulation of air all around, and an occasional turning over must of course not be neglected.—American Gardening.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON-GREENOUGH—At Roxbury, Oct. 6, Herbert Jackson of Jamaica Plain and Grace Greenough of Roxbury.

SMITH-CHRISTOL—At Bedford, Oct. 5, John B. Smith and Nellie G. Christol, both of Lexington.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Winthrop, Oct. 6, Susan A. Allen, 86 years.

CARPENTER—At Southbridge, Oct. 7, Deacon Charles V. Carpenter, 68 years.

GILMAN—At West Everett, Oct. 7, Daniel T. Gilman, 73 years.

MARLEY—At Foxboro, Oct. 7, John W. Marley, 59 years.

RICHARDS—At Sharon, Oct. 1, Mrs. Helen M. Richards, 75 years, widow of Albert Richards, and daughter of the late Enoch Bullard of Sharon.

CLARK—At Waltham, Oct. 6, William H. Clark, formerly of San Francisco, Cal.

COPELAND—At Cambridgeport, Oct. 7, Ann M. Cope land, 86 years.

HOBART—At East Bridgewater, Oct. 9, Aaron Hobart, in the 81st year of his age.

LOQUE—At Jamaica Plain, Oct. 9, Annie E. wife of John Loque.

WEBB—At Weymouth Heights, Oct. 8, Charles Henry Webb, 51 years.

WOODBRIDGE—At North Cambridge, Oct. 9, William F. Woodbridge, 54 years.

WORCESTER—At Newtonville, Oct. 9, Charles P. Worcester, 57 years.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

FOR 1898.
We shall be glad to receive information from secretaries relative to the dates of holding fairs not included in the following list.

MAINE.
Sagadahoc, Topsham..... Oct. 11, 12
Woolcut, Woolcut..... Oct. 12
STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.
Mississippi, Vicksburg..... Nov. 7, 12
Nebraska Exposition, Omaha June 1, Nov. 1
North Carolina, Raleigh..... Oct. 25, 29
Ontario Fair Stock, Brantford..... Nov. 30, Dec. 3
South Carolina, Columbia..... Nov. 7, 11
Spokane (Wash.) Fruit..... Oct. 4, 15
Texas, Dallas..... Oct. 1, 16

Whitewash For Farm Buildings.

The most valuable whitewash is that used by the United States government for painting light houses. It is made of three parts fresh Rosendale cement and two parts of clean fine sand well mixed with clean fresh water. It must be kept well stirred when using and the wall must be wet with clean water just before applying the whitewash, which should be as thick as it can be conveniently spread with a whitewash brush. A good, durable whitewash is made by slaking half a bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, dissolve six pounds of fine salt in water and thoroughly mix this with slaked lime, and strain it through a fine sieve or coarse cloth, add half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue which has been dissolved in warm water, add to this five gallons of clean hot water and stir it well over a slow fire until it is thoroughly heated and well mixed, then set it away for a day or two so it will become well seasoned and when using it keep it thinned with hot water to a consistency that can be readily applied with a whitewash brush and spread it while quite hot.

Filipinos Incapable of Self-Government.

In the October Century Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, has an article on "Knotty Problems of the Philippines." Prof. Worcester says, after considering the impossibility of handing the islands back to Spain:

But can we not withdraw and leave the civilized natives to work out their own salvation? There can hardly be two answers to this question, for their utter unfitness for self-government at the present time is self evident. If, with the lack of education and experience, they are incapable of governing themselves, much less could they keep their savage neighbors in order, suppress brigandage and piracy, and resist the encroachments of foreign powers. There could be but one result were they to make the attempt. Numerous leaders would arise, each with his own following. Anarchy would soon follow, and abundant excuse would be afforded for outside interference. European powers would intervene to protect the interests of their subjects, and in order to better attain this end would annex the islands.

BITS OF FUN.

A wise spinster says it's better to be laughed at because you are not married than not to be able to laugh because you are.

"Awful invalid, isn't he?"
"Ah, yes! I hear that he has worn out three wives taking care of him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Dear me," exclaimed Miss South Side, looking at the sleek dappled dais that were hitched to the hay wagon, "this country air and sunshine makes even the horses freckled, doesn't it?"—Chicago Tribune.

Mike—Was any of your family in the war?
Dennis—Yis. Terrence Mulligan what proposed to me sister Maggie wint and tell in battle. Oh, it's a patriotic family we are, Mike, and all I'm sorry for is that she refused him.—Cleveland Leader.

Old Lady (to policeman at the corner): "I want the Bank of England."
Policeman: "I'm afraid I can't let you have it, mum."—Tit-Bits.

Tom: "Did you ever have a race on your wheel?" Jack: "Once." Tom: "How did you come out?" Jack: "Two week after, on crutches."—Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Hiram: "They say that the sun never sets on the British Empire." Aunt Hannah: "Doesn't it, now? And we have such lovely sunsets over here!"—Puck.

A little boy was going on a visit, and was told before going, by his mamma, not to ask for anything to eat, as he had been in the habit of teasing for something at every place he went to. He happened to call at his auntie's, and walked around the room a few times. At last he thought of a plan, and said, "Auntie, don't you think your cookies will get mouldy?"

HOOD FARM JERSEYS

Are the most profitable to buy because they are more widely known than any others in the world and their progeny command higher prices. They are deep milking, persistent and economical butter producers. They give the largest and quickest returns on the amount invested. Choice stock for sale, which will be described and prices given by letter. Address HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

A little London girl, visiting friends in the country, was sent to a neighbor's for milk. The neighbor's cow had ceased to give milk for the time and there was none to be had. "There is no milk to day," said the little girl on her return. "No milk," said the aunt, "what is the matter?" "She didn't tell me what was the matter," was the reply, "but I s'pose the cow ain't laying now."

"Every year," said the professor, "a sheet of water fourteen feet thick is raised to the clouds from the sea." "What time of the year does that happen, professor?" asked the Freshman from the interior. "I should think it would be a sight worth going to see."—Observer.

The Leavitt dehorning clipper, the invention of a practical veterinarian, has been before the cattle breeders of the country, and in extensive use for many years. It readily cuts all around the horn and is not liable to crush in the least with the two dehorning shears. It is easily operated when one follows the directions which are simple and few in number. An illustrated circular will be cheerfully furnished by Leavitt Manufacturing Co., Hammond, Ill., which should be in the hands of all cattle owners.

BULBS.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Lilies, Etc., should be planted Now for spring blooming.

Nothing so beautiful in window or garden as the charming, hardy bulbous flowers.

For free catalogue of an immense assortment at lowest rates write to,

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16 & 19 South Market St., - - - BOSTON.

Hay at \$6 Per Ton

Would be Cheap, But I have some feed at six dollars per ton that contains more nourishment than Hay. It is also in itself the cheapest fertilizer on earth. Either used for bedding or mixed with manure will save all the urine from your stock, as it absorbs a great deal of water. Sample of 500 Lbs. sent on receipt of \$1. A carload full to the roof for \$50.

C. A. PARSONS, 154 Commercial St., BOSTON, MASS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

INTERIALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 60 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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The Quiet, Orderly, Gentle and Safe method of dehorning has been perfected. It means animal comfort and that means animal profit. This knife cuts clean, does not crush or bruise. It is quick, causes least pain, stops bleeding instantly. Fully guaranteed. Highest awards World's Fair. Send for free circular and prices before buying. A. C. BROWN, Cochranton, Pa.

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Holds them firmly, draws them forward when trying down, pushes back when standing, gives freedom of head, keeps them cool. E. C. NEWTON CO. Batavia, Ill. Catalogue free

COOK YOUR FEED and Save Half the Cost with the PROFIT FARM BOILER
With Dumping Cylinders. Employs its fuel in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also for the Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hot Water Boilers, Radiators, etc. 12" SP. SELLERS & CO., Batavia, Ill.

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WANTED—Reliable men or women to represent the Mass. Ploughman in their own and adjoining towns.

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We will sell a 6 Doz. Egg Case for \$5; 12 Doz. for \$1.50. Call in and see them. Address, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, Boston, Mass.

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Dear Sirs—I have used the Battery myself and on others and have been well pleased with its effects. As a battery it is superior to other makes of higher price. I would do anything I can for you and wish you the greatest of success. Very truly yours, ALONZO LUNG.

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Dear Sirs—I bought your Battery for weak back and shoulders. I found that it did me a deal of good. The Battery is all I claim for it. Yours truly, LEWIS WAY.

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325 ACRE FARM.—The farm is about 1 mile from Dublin, N. H., a town where is a large number of summer residents and the number increases every year by building summer cottages worth from \$1000 to \$20,000; the prospect this fall is for 10 new houses of above description. These summer people make a fine market for eggs, young fowls, small fruits and vegetables. A market gardener who would run regular to these houses could have almost the entire trade, as there is very little competition in that line here. The house has been a summer boarding house and could easily be fitted in that way. The farm is in 8 lots, all connecting together. The home farm with buildings there on contains about 100 acres, 125 acres in north pasture, 100 acres in east pasture and mowing land, 25 acres in all. The home farm is a valuable divided into mowing, pasture and wood land; cuts 25 tons hay, keeps 15 to 25 head and team. There is a large wood and timber lot, 2500 cords or thereabout. Two story house with L. and out-buildings, 11 rooms, in good condition, 2 barns, 1 good one 40x50 built about 15 years ago. Low tax rate. One of the best sugar orchards in town, 600 trees. Good supply of apple trees. Heavy loam soil. Price \$3500.00 or \$2800.00 for home farm. Write for any further information. MASS. PLOUGHMAN, 10 & 12 Federal St., Boston

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